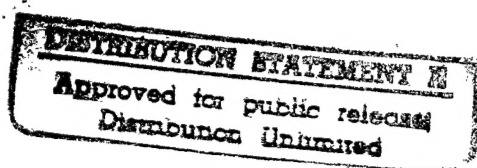


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East Europe Report



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7 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OCTOBER 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 48, 1985 p 2

[Article by Eng Marie Hormannova and Eng Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office: "October 1985"]

[Text] The results attained in the development of the national economy for October were tied in continuously with the development trends of the preceding months. The economic plans of enterprises and organizations were fulfilled with respect to the main indicators in general. The rate of growth of the principal indicators was influenced also by an additional day of available working time than was the case in the same month of last year.

From the beginning of the year to the end of October the economic plans were also generally well secured with respect to basic indicators. During 10 months of the year, given the same number of working days, the annual state plan for gross industrial production was fulfilled 83.2 percent; the plan for construction volume executed by the industry's own work force, 83.6 percent; and the procurement plan for slaughter animals, including poultry, 84.2 percent; the retail turnover plan for principal trading systems, 80.3 percent; the total import plan in FOB prices, 75.8 percent; and the total export plan in FOB prices, 80.7 percent.

In industry the volume of gross production for October attained a level of Kcs 63.5 billion, that is to say, an increase of 5.7 percent over October of last year; average daily production rose by 2.5 percent. October plans for production were fulfilled by industrial enterprises at an overall level of 102.8 percent.

The volume of gross production produced for the period January through October, which amounted to Kcs 580.5 billion, was higher by 3.4 percent over the 10-month period of last year, given the same number of working days; the annual state plan has set the increment in gross production at 2.5 percent. The highest rate of growth with respect to gross production for the period January through October was attained in the electrotechnical industry (107.4), in general engineering (106.5), and in the light industry area, in the clothing industry (105.6). Also, with respect to the principal industrial products, the production plan in terms of volume units, was generally exceeded, with particular emphasis on the production of electric energy and steel tubing.

While the overall plan was exceeded, some 205 industrial enterprises failed to meet their production targets for the 10-month period, that is to say, 23.9 percent of the total number of enterprises. Compared to the same period of last year, adjusted outputs in industry rose by the end of October by 5.1 percent. With respect to this indicators, economic plans were fulfilled at a level of 100.5 percent. More than one-fifth of the enterprises failed to fulfill the plan for adjusted labor outputs for this period.

The growth of gross production as well as adjusted labor outputs for the period January through October was influenced primarily by the growth of productivity. During this period, the number of workers increased by 0.6 percent over the same 10-month period of last year, which represents a lower increment in employment than was planned for the entire year; productivity of labor, computed in terms of gross production, increased by 2.5 percent (the annual planned increment is 2.0 percent), and productivity of labor resulting from adjusted labor outputs rose by 4.5 percent.

Deliveries of production in individual economic directions of sales were higher for the period January through October than during the same period of last year; in this period, economic plans were exceeded in their totality. Despite the overall exceeding of planned tasks, a number of industrial enterprises failed to meet their goals in the period January through October.

In the construction industry, the volume of construction work executed by the industry's workers in October attained a value of Kcs 8.5 billion which, compared to the same month of last year, represents an increase of 3.6 percent. Average daily production in the construction industry, however, declined by 0.7 percent in October. Economic plans pertaining to construction work were fulfilled at a level of 100.2 percent in October.

In the period January through October, construction enterprises executed construction work valued at Kcs 79.8 billion. The increase in construction work compared to the same period of last year was 1.3 percent and, in comparison to the plan for the entire year, was higher (the planned increment is 0.7 percent). During the period under consideration, the economic plans for production were fulfilled by construction enterprises generally at a level of 100.1 percent, even though more than 35 percent of the enterprises failed to fulfill their production goals.

Adjusted labor outputs in the construction industry, valued at Kcs 33.8 billion, were higher for the period January through October by 4.1 percent in comparison to the same period last year; the economic plans of adjusted labor outputs were fulfilled by construction enterprises at a level of 100.7 percent. Roughly one-fourth of the enterprises failed to fulfill the plan with respect to this particular indicator.

On the basis of the volume of construction work, the productivity of labor rose by 1.0 percent during the period January through October (the annual planned increment was 0.1 percent). Productivity on the basis of adjusted labor outputs rose by 3.8 percent.

With respect to supplier construction, some 40,228 apartment units were delivered by the end of October which, compared to the period January through October of last year, was an increase of 10.5 percent. During this period, the plan for apartment construction was fulfilled 102.2 percent.

In agriculture, fall field work developed more favorably than during last year. Some 81.8 percent of the planned areas of corn for grain were harvested by 5 November; sugar beet was harvested from 88.9 percent of the planned areas. Winter grain crops were planted by the same date on an area totaling 1.51 million hectares, that is to say, on 18,000 hectares more than last year. Fall plowing was carried out on 2,734,000 hectares, which represents 50,000 more hectares than during 1984.

The procurement plan for livestock products was exceeded in October for poultry, milk, and eggs; it was not fulfilled with respect to procurement of slaughter animals. Overall, 162,000 tons of slaughter animals were procured in October, including poultry (some 6,000 tons less than last year), 509 million liters of milk (23.8 million liters more than last year), and 256 million eggs (1.6 million more than last year).

In public freight transportation, October saw the movement of 61.2 million tons of goods. Compared to October of last year, this was an increase of 2.0 percent; the October transport plans were fulfilled 102.7 percent. Transport plans were exceeded by railroad transportation as well as by transportation conducted by the CSAD Enterprise. During this month, the plan for river transportation was not fulfilled.

The volume of goods transported from the beginning of the year to the end of October (538.1 million tons) was lower by 2.5 percent in comparison with the same period of last year (in railroad transportation, lower by 2.8 percent; in CSAD transportation, lower by 2.6 percent; and with respect to river transportation, lower by 3.2 percent). The average daily freight loadings in terms of freight car units declined in the period January through October compared to the same period of last year by 3.1 percent. The average freight car turnaround time, measured in terms of days, was increased by 6.1 percent to 4.2 days.

In domestic trade, the pace of retail trade turnover increased in October. In organizations of the principal trading systems, merchandise valued at Kcs 22.3 billion was sold which, compared to October of last year, represents an increase of 6.8 percent. The high rates of growth pertaining to retail turnover in October were attained particularly by the Department Store organization and by the Industrial Products Stores organization. Retail turnover for the 10-month period (Kcs 200.9 billion) was higher compared to the period January through October of last year by 4.2 percent, which corresponds roughly to the intentions expressed by the annual state plan for all trading systems.

In foreign trade during the period of January through October, the rate of exports was generally higher than that planned for the entire year. The growth in imports generally does not attain the level of annual planned rates. Of the annual state plan of exports to socialist countries, some 80.4 percent was

fulfilled from the beginning of the year to the end of October; some 81.3 percent of the exports to nonsocialist countries was accomplished. With respect to the annual plan of imports from socialist countries, 79.8 percent was fulfilled and 66.9 percent with respect to imports from nonsocialist countries was accomplished in terms of the annual state plan.

The status of currency in circulation by 31 October 1985 was Kcs 54.2 billion, that is to say, an increase of Kcs 2.2 billion over last year.

Basic Indicators of National Economic Developments in October 1985, Increase Over Comparable 1984 Period (in percent)

Basic Indicators	Oct	Jan-Oct	State Plan*
Deliveries of the centrally administered industries for:			
Investments at wholesale prices	...	8.3	...
Domestic market			
At wholesale prices	...	2.3	...
At retail prices	...	1.1	...
Export to socialist countries			
At wholesale prices	...	7.4	...
At FOB prices	...	8.2	...
Export to nonsocialist countries			
At wholesale prices	...	3.0	...
At FOB prices	...	1.8	...
Other sales for industrial production and other operations at wholesale prices	...	3.6	...
Volume of gross industrial production	5.7	3.4	2.9
Average number of employees	0.5	0.6	0.9
Labor productivity based on industrial production	5.2	2.9	2.0
Construction industry			
Construction work performed with internal labor resources	3.6	1.3	0.7
Average number of employees	1.0	0.3	0.6
Labor productivity based on construction work	2.6	1.0	0.1
Housing units delivered by contracting enterprises	32.6	10.5	25.3
Procurement			
Slaughter animals (including poultry)	0.0	-1.2	-1.1
Milk	4.9	1.4	-2.1
Eggs	0.6	-0.5	-6.4
Retail turnover of the main trade systems	6.8	4.2	4.1
Foreign trade**			
Exports to socialist countries	...	6.1	3.4
Exports to nonsocialist countries	...	0.1	-2.4
Imports from socialist countries	...	4.1	5.0
Imports from nonsocialist countries	...	-0.4	9.1

* Compared to actual results in 1984.

** Data taken from implementation of federal plan in 1985 plan methodology (according to Government Decree No 308/84).

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NOVEMBER 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 51/52, 1985 p 2

[Article by Eng Marie Hormannova and Eng Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office: "November 1985"]

[Text] By the end of November (in November, as was the case during 11 months of this year, there was one less workday than last year), the following percentages of the state plan were fulfilled: 92.0 percent of the volume of gross production in industry; 92.1 percent of the volume of construction work executed by the industry's own workers; 93.0 percent of the procurement plan for slaughter animals (including poultry); 89.8 percent of the retail trade turnover recorded by the principal trading systems; 85.1 percent of the overall volume of imports at FOB prices; and 89.3 percent of the overall volume of exports at FOB prices.

Compared to the same month of last year, the volume of gross industrial production rose by 0.4 percent; this volume rose by 3.2 percent for the period January through November. Gross production over the 11-month period, valued at Kcs 642 billion, represents 92.0 percent of the annual task. The highest growth of gross production in the period January through November was achieved in the electrotechnical industry, in general engineering, in the cellulose and paper industries, and in the clothing industry.

Industrial enterprises in general fulfilled the assigned economic plan targets for production for the month of November 101.7 percent, for the period January through November 101.0 percent. All planning groups in industry exceeded plan goals for the 11-month period. From the standpoint of individual enterprises, however, plan fulfillment proceeded in a differentiated manner. Even though the number of enterprises failing to fulfill their production plans in comparison to the previous period was smaller, nevertheless more than one-fifth of the enterprises failed to fulfill their production goals for the period January through November.

With respect to all principal industrial products, the production plan in terms of volume units was exceeded. Overall, for the 11-month period, electric energy amounting to 73 billion kwh was produced, as were 8.751 million tons of pig iron, 13.787 million tons of raw steel, 24.282 million tons of black coal, and 91.765 million tons of brown coal and lignite.

Industrial enterprises fulfilled adjusted labor outputs at an overall level of 100.4 percent although virtually one-fourth of the enterprises which comprise the plan of adjusted labor outputs, failed to attain their planned goals. Lower fulfillments of the plan of adjusted labor outputs were recorded primarily by enterprises in the glass industry, in the ceramics and porcelain industry, and in the general engineering industry.

The growth in industrial production and the exceeding of the plan for production tasks were assured over the 11-month period primarily by higher labor productivity. Compared to the period January through November of last year, the number of workers in industry increased by 0.6 percent; nevertheless, it remained beneath the planned level. The productivity of labor based on gross production increased by 2.6 percent; recomputed in terms of the same number of workdays, it rose by 3.0 percent (the annual state plan called for increments in productivity of 2.0 percent).

In the construction industry, the volume of construction work delivered in November was 2.4 percent lower than last year; average daily production last month increased by 2.0 percent.

From the beginning of the year through the end of November, construction volume was valued at Kcs 87.9 billion which is 1.1 percent more than the 11-month period of last year. Daily production increased by 1.5 percent. Construction enterprises fulfilled the economic targets for production by the end of November at an overall level of 100.1 percent although virtually 30 percent of the enterprises fell behind in their production targets. By the end of November, 92.1 percent of the annual state plan for construction work had been fulfilled.

Productivity in the construction industry rose for the period January through November by 0.8 percent in comparison with the same period of last year whereas the state plan anticipated an increase of 0.1 percent. The plan of adjusted labor outputs in the construction industry was fulfilled 100.7 percent for the period January through November; more than one-fourth of the construction enterprises failed to fulfill their plans of adjusted labor outputs for that period.

In housing construction, some 48,724 apartment units were completed by the end of November, which is 65.8 percent of the annual planned target.

In agriculture, the plan for procurement of livestock products was fulfilled as follows: slaughter animals, 101.1 percent (including slaughter cattle, 107.3 percent; slaughter hogs, 95.5 percent); slaughter poultry, 104.7 percent; milk, 103.9 percent; and eggs, 94.9 percent. In comparison with November of 1984, last month saw the procurement of 2.7 million tons of slaughter animals (including poultry) and 701,000 liters of milk more, while 33 million fewer eggs were procured.

In transportation, the plan for public transport of goods in November was fulfilled 98.4 percent, including railroad transportation (99.2 percent), CSAD transportation (97.7 percent), and river transportation (96.5 percent). From the beginning of the year through the end of November, public freight transportation moved 594 million tons of goods, that is to say, 2.9 percent fewer

goods than during the same period of last year. This decline was largely shared by freight transportation executed by the CSAD Enterprise (3.2 percent less); transportation of goods by rail decreased by 2.7 percent. The plan for public transport of goods for the period January through November was fulfilled roughly 98.1 percent (railroad transportation 97.2 percent, CSAD transportation 99.1 percent, and river transportation 93.7 percent). Average daily freight car loadings for the period January through November declined compared to last year by 3.3 percent. The average freight car turnaround time increased by 6.3 percent and amounted to 4.19 days.

In domestic trade, the initiation of pre-Christmas sales was reflected in November. Retail trade turnover in organizations of the principal trading systems attained virtually Kcs 23.5 billion, that is to say, a 3.4-percent increase over last year. The growth of retail turnover was reflected particularly in the fruit and vegetable sales organization (by 23.6 percent), in the Department Store organization (by 11.6 percent), and in the footwear sales outlets (by 6.3 percent). On the other hand, the furniture sales outlets failed to reach the level they attained last November with respect to retail trade turnover.

The development of retail trade turnover recorded by the principal trading systems for the period January through November generally tied in with the results attained during the previous seasons of this year when retail trade turnover was roughly developing in harmony with the intentions of the annual state plan for the principal trading systems. In comparison with the period January through November of 1984, retail trade turnover of the principal trading systems this year increased by 4.1 percent, that is to say, it was in harmony with the expectations of the annual state plan.

In foreign trade, in comparison with the annual state plan, exports generally rose in the period of January through November more rapidly, including exports to individual groups of countries. From the beginning of the year to the end of November, generally 89.3 percent of the annual state plan of exports was fulfilled (including exports to socialist countries by 88.5 percent and to nonsocialist countries by 91.1 percent). The intentions of the state annual plan are being exceeded with respect to rate even by imports from socialist countries. The rate of imports from nonsocialist countries did increase in comparison to previous months but failed to reach the volume stipulated in the annual state plan. With respect to the annual state plan for imports, some 85.1 percent was fulfilled by the end of November (including imports from socialist countries, 88.9 percent; and imports from nonsocialist imports, 76.5 percent).

Basic Indicators of National Economic Developments in November 1985, Increase Over Comparable 1984 Period (in percent)

<u>Basic Indicators</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Jan-Nov</u>	<u>State Plan*</u>
Centrally administered industries:			
Volume of gross industrial production	0.4	3.2	2.9
Average number of employees	0.4	0.6	0.9

Basic Indicators of National Economic Developments in November 1985 (continued)

<u>Basic Indicators</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Jan-Nov</u>	<u>State Plan*</u>
Labor productivity based on industrial production	0.0	2.6	2.0
Construction industry			
Construction work performed with internal labor resources	-2.4	1.1	0.7
Average number of employees	1.1	0.3	0.6
Labor productivity based on construction work	-3.4	0.8	0.1
Housing units delivered by contracting enterprises	9.7	10.3	25.3
Procurement			
Slaughter animals (including poultry)	1.7	-0.9	-1.1
Milk	0.2	1.3	-2.1
Eggs	-13.3	-1.6	-6.4
Retail turnover of the main trade systems	3.4	4.1	4.1
Foreign trade**			
Exports to socialist countries	...	5.9	3.4
Exports to nonsocialist countries	...	1.2	-2.4
Imports from socialist countries	...	5.6	4.9
Imports from nonsocialist countries	...	1.2	9.1

* Compared to actual results in 1984.

** Data for 1985 taken from implementation of federal plan in 1985 plan methodology (according to Government Decree No 308/84).

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AGRICULTURAL LAND PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT DISCUSSED

Prague PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI in Czech No 8, 1985 pp 36-43

[Article by Eng Cestmir Kastanek, candidate of sciences, Central Institute of National Economic Research, Prague: "The Problem of Protecting and Improving the Fertility of Agricultural Land"]

[Text] Our society devotes constant attention to the protection, the full utilization and the systematic benefication of the agricultural land inventory which is an irreplaceable portion of our natural wealth. Agricultural land, its extent and fertility, are the basic factors involved in attaining self-sufficiency in food, which is a goal set by the 15th and 16th Congresses of the CPCZ. The requirements presuppose a systematic approach to the utilization and benefication of agricultural land, both from the contemporary standpoint as well as from the long-range view.

Agricultural Land--An Important Component of the Natural Wealth

Under conditions of contemporary scientific and technical development, the task of utilizing natural wealth as a specific sphere of social production has increased sharply in significance. Within this framework, goal-oriented increases in the quantity, in the improvement of quality, and in economic exploitation of the components of the natural environment surrounding man is going on and undoubtedly includes the use of agricultural land.

In analyzing the status and utilization of agricultural land, it is possible to establish two essentially basic spheres of activity connected with reproduction of natural resources and their exploitation. These are essentially incursions by man into the natural processes going on in the entire biosphere which have currently attained such dimensions that the economic cycle utilizes not only individual types of natural resources but even structural components of the biosphere--ecosystems which are widespread. For this reason it is necessary to analyze not only the maintenance but the renewal of natural resources and, thus, even of the soil, not only as a natural process but as a socioeconomic phenomenon to an ever greater extent.

The concept of reproduction of natural resources must be understood to be a set of goal-oriented economic measures which assure a change in the quantity and quality of individual components of natural resources and the environment

which surrounds man. The reproduction of natural as well as other material resources can be expanded, which leads to an increase in their quantities or qualities and can be contracted which leads to a decline or a lowering of quality. It is necessary to stress here that the concept of natural reproduction of natural resources (which exists outside of the influence of man) does not correspond to the concept of economic reproduction (in the process of social production).

Soil, which is created as a result of geologic processes over many millions of years, can, in comparison with the incomparably brief developmental period of mankind, be considered as a naturally unreproducible entity. If we take its significance in forming a land into account, it becomes virtually irreplaceable from the economic standpoint as well.

A further area of research pertaining to agricultural soil as a component of the natural wealth is its utilization where, thus far, no recordkeeping system permits the determination of anticipated costs with sufficient accuracy. From this it is clear that the optimalization of the processes and the establishment of principles for the utilization of agricultural soil conceals immense reserves for increasing the effectivity of agricultural production. Socialist production relationships create the necessary prerequisites for universal rationalization in the sphere of expending natural resources in such a manner that their status would correspond to the requirements of scientific-technical progress and to the long-range interests of society.

The entire problem of analysis represents an extremely complicated system which finds itself in the status of dynamic balance and whose individual elements are closely interconnected processes of exchanges of materials and energy. The effects of management upon any element of the given structure is reflected in the entire system and any kind of reproduction results in a change in the status. Concomitantly, the technical and biological variety of processes involved in the utilization of agricultural land influences the recognition of their varied and complex mutual relationships as fundamental elements of utilization pertaining to given natural resources.

Changes in the quality of the natural environment surrounding man have always been connected with man's economic activity. Requirements to maintain and keep the natural wealth and the environment intact by limiting production activity are also known. This is also true of agricultural land as a component of the natural wealth when, for example, the maintenance of the fertility of agricultural land requires certain limitations in production activities, or possibly changes in the structure of production. A new and important moment in this area, which stems from the utilization of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution, is the expenditure of economic potential by society which results from the assurance of required parameters of agricultural land. For this reason, biological-technical aspects are assuming primacy in contemporary large-scale agricultural production.

With the development of production forces and production relationships, society is experiencing ever more intensive utilization of natural resources, through the active impact of man on nature, the goals of which are the transformation of natural resources to consumer values. Optimum rates of growth in

production then appear as the results of the economic utilization of natural resources and of goal-oriented activity devoted to its protection and renewal. Existing conditions require that an objective view be taken of social production as a specific element of the bioeconomic system in which economic, social, and biological processes are mutually interconnected.

Current concepts and the level of development of scientific disciplines and of society require the reevaluation of the approach, according to which the natural environment is merely a material base for the development of production. Under conditions of a developed socialist society, it is necessary to consider the effective expenditure of natural resources and the development of the environment as a special type of socioeconomic activity aimed at better satisfying the growing needs of society. The maintenance of a certain balance between industrial development and biologic stability of the natural environment creates the fundamental conditions for the further development of society with a close connection between the quality of the natural requirement and its changes caused by the economic activity of man.

One of the factors affecting the quality of the natural environment is large-scale agricultural production which, through its extensive and varied activity, impacts on natural ecosystems and changes them artificially. However, by its nature, it blends organically with the natural environment and its quality is the basic prerequisite for the attainment of high production efficiency. Agriculture is the fundamental production branch which assures the alimentation of the populace and the principal prerequisite for the growth of self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials is the priority development of plant production. This goal can be attained by creating and assuring harmony between plant and livestock production under optimum soil-ecological conditions. This requires that all biological laws be consistently taken into account and that an organic whole be created between the fundamental production means, the soil, the plants involved, and the environment, which are mutually dependent upon each other and influence each other.

Development of the Soil Inventory in the CSSR

Current analyses show that increasing food production must be assured by a constantly shrinking area of agricultural land whereas the remaining branches of the national economy are increasing the volume of their basic production means. These conditions will require the more extensive utilization of soils of poorer quality, which will, in turn, lead to higher expenditures of funds and fuels, to higher risks, and to a growth of costs per unit of production. The decline in the agricultural soil inventory and the rising population of Czechoslovakia means that the quality of the land (the fertility) is becoming a limiting factor in assuring alimentation. Given the current status of 15.4 million inhabitants, the average per capita share is 0.44 hectare of agricultural land and 0.31 hectare of arable land. The total expanse of agricultural land in Czechoslovakia on 1 January 1983 was 6,840,295 hectares, including 4,807,448 hectares of arable land. The development of agricultural land since 1970 is shown in the following table.

Development of Land Inventory in Czechoslovakia, in hectares

Year	Total Status of Land		Total Decrease in Land		Total Increment in Land		Total Permanent Loss of Land	
	Agri-cultural	Arable	Agri-cultural	Arable	Agri-cultural	Arable	Agri-cultural	Arable
1970	7 103 080	5 010 555	16 375	20 079	6 182	8 902	-10 193	-12 177*
1971	7 092 887	4 998 378	21 601	17 390	4 829	8 242	-16 289	- 8 946*
1972	7 976 598	4 989 432	14 979	17 898	8 059	9 081	- 6 081	- 9 094*
1973	7 069 860	4 981 084	14 535	27 929	4 984	13 373	- 9 551	-14 556*
1974	7 060 345	4 966 528	24 030	41 307	5 833	18 047	-18 203	-23 260
1975	7 042 142	4 943 268	46 800	66 155	8 631	30 883	-38 169	-35 272
1976	7 003 972	4 907 997	22 965	29 730	8 705	28 285	-14 260	- 1 445
1977	6 989 712	4 906 552	21 672	27 653	7 991	27 645	-13 681	- 8
1978	6 976 031	4 906 544	33 512	49 936	9 066	34 615	-24 446	-15 321
1979	6 951 585	4 891 223	34 960	63 559	6 974	29 636	-27 986	-33 923
1980	6 923 599	4 857 300	79 130	70 842	6 614	23 175	-72 516	-47 667
1981	6 851 083	4 809 633	16 298	16 292	7 881	15 198	- 8 415	- 1 094
1982	6 842 668	4 808 539	9 547	14 734	7 174	13 643	- 2 373	- 1 091
Total								
1970-1982	-	-	356 408	403 504	92 923	260 725	262 163	203 854

* Certain discrepancies in the figures are caused by the transition to automatic processing of data.

Source: "Statistická ročenka o pudním fondu v CSSR podle údajů evidence nemovitostí" [Statistical Yearbook on Land Inventory in Czechoslovakia According to Data Obtained From the Register of Real Estate], Czech and Slovak Geodetic and Cartographic Institutes, 1969-1983.

From the results of the table it is clear that a relatively high decrease in land of both categories prevailed through 1981 when a decline resulted from the adoption of party and government measures. The difference between absolute and gross declines in land is caused by the area gained through recultivation of nonagricultural land and agricultural land which was not being worked. In essence, these are predominantly soils of poorer quality (of poorer value) which require material and fuel/energy inputs in order to attain a higher degree of economic utility. The recultivation of predominantly unfertile land to convert it to agricultural land simultaneously requires high expenditures of social work. Agriculture is deprived of high-quality land and, by way of replacement, attains land of a lower quality. This can be documented by the removal of approximately 105,000 hectares of agricultural land, including some 102,000 hectares of arable land in the period 1980-1982.

Results of prognoses make it clear that the volume of land not being currently worked for agricultural purposes is increasing. From the national economic standpoint, therefore, one of the most significant tasks will be the intensification of agricultural production by making this type of land more productive, both with respect to agriculture as well as energy.

The Quality of Agricultural Land in Czechoslovakia

A detailed characteristic of agricultural land is provided by the data base compiled by the Agricultural and Food Economics Research Institute (VUEZVz) in Prague by classifying it in accordance with climatic regions and benefited soil-ecology units, which capture the variety and diversity of agroecologic conditions which find their differentiated reflection in the structure, intensity, efficiency, and profitability of agricultural production.

On the basis of the analysis of this material, the majority of agricultural land in Czechoslovakia (86.4 percent) is accessible with mechanical means and approximately 10 percent of the land could be combined into units which are greater than 100 hectares. Roughly 20 percent of the agricultural land can be combined into units which measure a maximum of 10 hectares. Nevertheless, 44.3 percent of the arable land of Czechoslovakia is found in favorable temperature conditions and only 18.1 percent can be classified as the best arable land, that is to say, of the corn and sugar beet type. Roughly one-half of the arable land is found in the temperate zone and is of the type suitable for the cultivation of grain and fodder crops. Approximately 21 percent of the arable land in Czechoslovakia is of the extremely grainy character (soils which are very heavy, heavy, sandy, and stony). In summation, it is possible to classify approximately 60 percent of the agricultural land as less fertile or of little fertility. For the above reasons, it will be necessary to continue to analyze primarily those factors which exert positive or negative influences on the fertility of the land.

Improving the Fertility of the Land

From the standpoint of Marxist political economics we differentiate between natural and economic fertility of the land. The natural fertility of the land is given by its characteristics (the type of soil, the depth of the soil

profile, the graininess, the contour of the land, etc.) and the economic fertility is characterized by the extent of input of intensification means which tend to increase the natural fertility of the land.

It is necessary to utilize both groups in the planned management of agriculture from the standpoint of solving the relationships between the state and agricultural and food-producing enterprises and from the standpoint of optimum expenditures of the means of production, of displacement, of utilization of production resources and with respect to the optimum differentiated allocation of agronomic and other intensification means in the area of agriculture and alimentation. The significance of its development in the ensuing period requires that a judgment be made with respect to the possibilities of eliminating negative influences which cause a deterioration in the quality of agricultural land, including the extent and structure of material inputs.

The fertility of the land is influenced primarily by factors which are the result of the working process and whose effects have a long-term character. During the course of the developmental stage of large-scale agricultural production one of the intensification factors which was applied was the process of concentration and specialization. As a result of varying production conditions, however, some negative phenomena, based on biological characteristics of agricultural production, were noted. These measures, which lead to the creation of constantly greater plowed-up units, to a lower representation of multiyear fodder crops and grass stands are manifested through a higher degree of erosion activity. Unfavorable effects result from the blocking of land strips in mountainous and foothill regions by the disruption of natural barriers, green strips, and grass areas in hilly localities.

While water erosion affects the land with varying intensity all over the territory of the state, wind erosion, the extent and results of which are less significant, only occurs in certain regions. In a given case it is necessary to state that this is a matter of an entire complex of causes, including agrotechnical measures. In view of the fact that water and wind erosion in Czechoslovakia threaten approximately 54 percent of the agricultural land and are, simultaneously, one of the serious causes for the deterioration of soil fertility caused by the washing away of topsoil, the priority problem becomes the limitation of their negative influences through the use of suitable technical incursions, agrotechnical and organizational provisions. In practice, this will mean the creation of differentiated systems of management with respect to land in connection with special sets of production location conditions--conditions which must be respected in assigning production plans and funds designed to assure their realization.

A serious problem involving the maintenance and increasing of fertility of the land is its chemical status. In terms of pH, some 58 percent of the arable land in Czechoslovakia is acidic and 12.1 percent shows an alkaline reaction with land showing strong to extreme acidity (pH less than 4.5-5.5) amounting to 29 percent. More specific values are noted with respect to agricultural land, of which 61.3 percent is acidic and 32.9 percent is strongly to extremely acid in nature. A shortage of phosphorus is noted with respect to 36.9 percent of arable land in Czechoslovakia (including 9 percent which shows

an extremely small amount) and a shortage of potassium is noted for 12.6 percent of the land (including 1.7 percent which shows very little potassium content).

Some 70 percent of the land requires chemical adjustment. This is primarily a matter of lowering the acid content which limits the greater utilization of nutrients from the soil and from the applied industrial fertilizers. The elimination of acidity is one of the prerequisites for increasing the supply of available nutrients in the soil to the level anticipated for attaining optimal yields of agricultural crops and cultures. Liming of acid soils achieves some improvement in the soil structure, results in decontamination of harmful substances in the soil, and promotes the better uptake of rain moisture which, in turn, reduces the risk of erosion and simultaneously creates conditions for higher yields.

Another negative factor influencing the fertility of agricultural soils is their compaction. This is a matter of the cumulative capability of individual types of soil, the result of which is the growth of their volume, the reduction of porosity, and the concomitant limitation of permeability of water. The principal cause of these negative phenomena consists primarily in the long-term use of mechanical means of a high mass which simultaneously compact the soil while they are cultivating and cause the top layer and the subsoil to become impermeable. In addition to mechanical causes, it is necessary to mention also the low degree of utilization of organic fertilizers (their permanent and long-term shortage) which cause a disruption in soil aggregates. High doses of industrial fertilizer of an acidic nature contribute to the formation of compacted soil profiles. As a result, damage to the water retention characteristics of the land occurs and soil aggregates are diluted and then, during showers, the most high-quality topsoil layers are washed away, resulting in soil erosion and contamination of surface waters. The structure of these soils specifically influences the mechanization of their processing which is the most energy-intensive component of all of agricultural production and represents approximately 30 percent of the total use of energy in plant production per hectare of arable land.

Another measure is the draining of land, irrigation, and the adjustment of waterways. New drainage provisions are demanded primarily by soils in less productive regions with lower economic efficiency; this means that such provisions will be realized primarily at higher altitudes which are characterized by a natural accumulation of water. With a view toward the utilized technology and the land-forming functions of such projects it is necessary to approach them with feeling and to reevaluate the above-mentioned extent of the work. Attention should be devoted primarily to the reconstruction of existing facilities and to the gaining of additional land areas and recultivation of agricultural land where it is possible not only to increase fertility but, for example, where it is possible to increase the production and quality of fodder crops in meadows and pastureland. The basic prerequisite for irrigation must be an adequate supply of pure utilizable water and the economic efficiency of such facilities.

From the balance of organic materials, it is clear that our agriculture is lacking some 30 percent of the required organic components. Large reserves exist in the overall production and quality of barnyard fertilizer, with this problem being closely connected with the technological system of stabling agricultural animals, primarily cattle, and, thus, also having a connection with agricultural capital construction.

The gradual application of the process of specialization and concentration of agricultural large-scale production forced the concentration of investments and the reevaluation of construction work performed in agricultural enterprises. Simultaneously, there was a speedup in the introduction of large-scale production technology which exerts a direct and indirect influence on the environment and on systems of land management. This problem primarily concerns large-capacity facilities devoted to livestock production and technological systems of stabling and removal of animal waste products. If we apply the structure of stabling as it is captured in the records of large-capacity facilities in the CSR to the entire CSSR, then it is possible to note that approximately 12.5 percent of all cows are stabled without the use of bedding straw and approximately 11.36 percent of other cattle are stabled in the same manner. This structure, while assuring the use of minimal doses of bedding straw (3.5 kg per head per day for cows and 2 kg per head per day for other cattle) represents a total annual consumption of approximately 4,119,000 tons of straw.

Given the existing structure of grain crops and the magnitude of losses, the total production of bedding straw (wheat and rye) is approximately 4,052,000 tons. From this it can be seen that it is currently becoming a limiting factor with respect to the higher volume of producing barnyard manure as a basic component of the organic fertilizing of soils and, thus, also for the technological systems, for stabling, and for the aims of capital construction in livestock raising. The current representation of bedding straw operations is at the limit of requirements aimed at assuring the necessary quantities of bedding straw. Because current practice is rejecting the operation of stabling without the use of bedding straw, the given results show that a mass introduction of bedding straw stabling operations cannot occur. The introduction of these technologies in the presence of inadequate supplies of bedding straw would not solve existing problems. In the given case it is necessary to permit even exceptions for localities where this form of livestock handling will have limited validity.

With future reductions in losses it is possible to count on a higher production of bedding straw and, thus, also a higher degree of representation of stabling operations using bedding straw. By reducing overall losses to 15 percent (technological losses) the realization of these operations represents housing for approximately 1.3 million units of cattle. With respect to increasing the fertility of the soil by this method, it is necessary to calculate, for the foreseeable future, that the status quo will prevail, that is to say, the same amount of liquid fertilizer and manure will be produced. Attention should be devoted primarily to the proper storage, treatment, and application of liquid fertilizer and manure which will have a favorable influence on protection of the environment also. This problem demands the speedy

solution of equipment designed to limit losses, including the assurance of technological discipline, adequate storage facilities for bedding straw, manure, and liquid fertilizer which would fulfill hygienic, veterinary, and other requirements.

From the analyses of the individual factors influencing fertility of agricultural soils it can be seen that there is a continued necessity for the deeper application of state discipline in all organizations seeing to the protection of the agricultural land inventory. In the administrative sphere it is necessary to devote primary attention to solving the problem of annexation of agricultural land for communal and extractive industry storage purposes. The seriousness of a low quantity of agricultural and arable land in Czechoslovakia and the measures designed to increase its fertility in the face of its differentiated utilization calls for the use of additional material inputs. The given problem demands the assurance of adequate quantities of lime fertilizers and materials designed to adjust soil reaction and other basic agrochemicals of the required quality and assortment; in the area of engineering, it requires the adequate production of mechanical means designed to improve soil fertility in the required assortments. At the same time, it is necessary to aim at lowering the ground pressure exerted by agricultural machinery and means of transportation from the standpoint of compacting agricultural soils. In agriculture, it is necessary to maximize the production of barnyard fertilizer to increase the amount of organic fertilizing, with the quantity of bedding straw being the limiting factor. Consequently, it is necessary to reduce its losses during the harvest and during storage and to utilize stabling systems which use bedding straw as well as those which do not use bedding straws in agricultural capital construction.

In creating systems of management with respect to agricultural land it is necessary to proceed from soil and beneficiation research standpoints and from biological aspects of agricultural production. It is also necessary to correct the view that it is not the character of the soil which decides the volume of production but merely the doses of nutrient and highly productive varieties of crops.

One of the fundamental prerequisites for assuring self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is the increasing of the natural and economic fertility of the soil which, to a substantial degree, is decisive with respect to the magnitude of resources with which we will be able to produce their socially desirable volumes, qualities, and structure. The prerequisite for further intensification of plant production is the effective combination of the individual elements of scientific-technical development with factors which exert a positive influence on the biological processes under given soil and natural conditions. The above analysis is aimed at some of the most important factors which influence the reproduction capability of agricultural soils.

5911

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ECONOMY

HUNGARY

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL TO GUIDE BUSINESS, MARKET RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Budapest KULGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 11, 1985 pp 3-5

[Text] Systematic economic research has been conducted at the Business and Market Research Institute for more than two decades. Members of the Institute study the processes of the world economy and the international division of labor, including the determinant characteristics of its function; the problems of economic development and foreign trade of the socialist countries and of CEMA integration, as well as the changes in the economy and markets of developed capitalist and developing countries. Furthermore, they analyze the processes and consequences of changes in international trade and division of labor. They prepare detailed analyses of changes in the international markets, making projections of the trends in world market prices. In accordance with the increasing demands, workers of the Institute study the interrelations between Hungarian economic policy, economic control system and enterprise behavior resulting from foreign economic relations, and the possibilities of further developing the institutional and control systems. Based on a self-selection of topics and on outside commissions, the research divisions of the Institute carry out their research work independently or jointly with other (often foreign) research establishments, using traditional methods of scientific investigation, case studies and the most advanced econometric methods.

To promote research studies, a Scientific Council was established by the Institute with its first session taking place on 17 September 1985. The president of the Scientific Council is Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and its vice presidents are Bela Csikos-Nagy, academician, and Janos Deak, director of the Institute.

The task of the Scientific Council is to provide expert guidance to the development of the research work at the Institute, to propose supplementary research topics and methods, to help coordinate research with similar activities at other research establishments, to provide expert guidance for elaborating certain topics, and to plan discussions on the major studies conducted at the Institute, subject to wide-ranging interest.

At the first session of the Scientific Council, President Peter Veress in his opening speech emphasized the importance of the requirement, that in shaping our foreign trade policies and international economic connections, the guidance organizations and the enterprises should be able to rely on the analysis and projections of the research establishments, in given cases those of the Business and Market Research Institute. Global economic background, the state of the Hungarian economy, and trends in the international division of labor alike are subjects of research. Thus far, the Business and Market Research Institute has made useful contributions toward supporting our foreign trade activities; it must continue and advance its work in a targeted fashion. It is important that it consider the demands of practical utilization in its theoretical, analytical work. The minister requested that the research activities of the Institute be supported by the members of the Scientific Council.

Subsequently, the Scientific Council discussed the business report by the Business and Market Research Institute entitled: "Trends in the World Economy and International Trade in the Spring of 1985."

By way of introduction, Andras Koves, head of the authors' collective, spelled out the tendencies in world economy, as outlined by the authors, which can still be considered relevant in the fall of 1985, and those which underwent some modification during the past six months.

The first speaker in the debate, Bela Csikos-Nagy, pointed out, among others the informative value of the part of the business report analyzing the advancement of the CEMA nations. In this context, he called attention to the very important shop work done at the central planning and other leading institutions of the USSR in formulating the program for the modernization of economic control. Elements characterizing the Hungarian economic reform can also be found in the framework of these efforts. An understanding of global economic processes would be further advanced if the subsequent business reports would reveal the methods and economic policy tools used by those countries which had recently achieved outstanding economic successes.

Ilona Tatai pointed out that the development policy ought to be more extensively based on market analyses than before, and that the market research institutes also could assume a greater role here. The goals of development must be brought into accord with the market possibilities. The global trends cannot always and absolutely be related to Hungary and not uniformly to every enterprise within the country. The shaping of the regulatory system ought to be made less capricious and more consistent.

Endre Szenes noted the importance of a thorough analysis of the changes in the economic situation and economic policy of the USSR. Subsequently, he discussed the importance of securing the energy base. He said that it would create a difficult situation if the supply of our energy needs would significantly burden our dollar exchange balance. We must achieve a gradual decrease in the specific use of energy. Proposals are needed concerning the appropriate directions of development.

Istvan Martos started off with the observation that economic guidance must become much more oriented toward marketing. The Business and Market Research Institute also has a responsibility to promote it, among others. Forecasts are not enough, an analysis of the past is also needed. Let us see clearly why the failures were failures. In turn, the lessons of successful actions must also be analyzed. We are seeking a fitting role for Hungarian trade on the world market and we must see that we do not find a uniform role. It is justifiable that Hungarian foreign trade should gain a considerably larger than its current market share of the developing countries.

With respect to the Hungarian machine industry, a great problem is presented by inappropriate material supply on the part of Hungarian metallurgy. It is also possible to alleviate this problem through cooperation with certain developing nations.

Countertrade, that is, coupled transactions have gained incredibly great importance in world trade within a short time. In order to promote its course also in our country, a scientific analysis of the phenomenon would also be needed.

In his comments Council President Peter Veress related that a 5 year foreign trade plan is in the making and is nearly completed. It is worth while to thoroughly analyze the processes taking place in the non-socialist world, together with their components. With respect to countertrade, the Foreign Trade Bank is intensifying its activities. Acknowledging the importance of overseas markets, we must keep in mind that Hungarian foreign trade is--justifiably--overwhelmingly oriented toward Europe. It could be instructive to critically analyze the negative experiences with some of our Near-Eastern ventures and to discuss them within the Scientific Council. With respect to the differentiated purchase of raw materials needed by metallurgy, inquiries and actions are in progress. The business report of the Institute reflects a realistic view--he concluded.

Laszlo Szamuely pointed out that the efforts toward modernizing Soviet economic control and its development are as yet difficult to evaluate. He recalled that it was the Business and Market Research Institute where, in addition to macroeconomic analyses, the study of the condition, behavior and management climate of enterprises was also developed in the early period. A continuation of this tradition is desirable. The business report presents a differentiated, realistic picture of the global economic background--he said. It would be worth while to examine how favorable structural transitions were achieved in various countries, while the volume of investment decreased. He called attention to the fact that a central plan about necessary cutbacks is lacking in Hungary. We must search for an answer to the question of what is keeping us from making desirable structural transformations.

Laszlo Antal proposed that subsequent business reports should pay greater attention to the actual, more significant changes in the capitalist monetary system.

In addition to the above, Laszlo Csaba and Mihaly Laki also voiced comments. Janos Deak, director of the Institute, described to the participants the efforts, made by the Institute with market studies and expert evaluations, toward helping with the groundwork for developmental policy.

At the end of the session, the Council agreed on the topics for subsequent sessions. The Scientific Council of the Business and Market Research Institute is expected to hold two meetings a year.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

INDUSTRY MERGER TREND CRITICIZED

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 45, 9 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Pawel Ruszkowski and Zbigniew R. Winiarski: "Big is Strong"]

[Excerpts] When presenting concepts for structural changes in the Polish industry, they suggest these should, for the most part, amount to setting up gigantic industrial organizations composed of several dozen enterprises with a monopoly character. Therefore, in addition to the mining and energy monopoly, there would be a metallurgy monopoly, an electronics monopoly, a shipbuilding monopoly, a chemical monopoly, a cotton monopoly etc. In their reasoning, however, the advocates of huge economic organizations fail to notice the basic differences between such organizations operating in highly developed capitalist countries and their opposite numbers in Poland. They also fail to take into account such factors as the lack of real international competition on our market, and the lack of mechanisms to encourage Polish corporations to increase their export capacities and to take up competitive struggle on the world market. They take no account whatsoever of the chronic shortages of production supplies, capital and consumer goods, the domination of the producer's goods market, and the basic differences in the two financial and investment systems as well as the fact that the rules governing Polish enterprises' relationship with the budget are relatively elastic. Therefore, one would expect that an automatic transition of the system of huge corporations into the Polish economy would accentuate the negative aspects of their monopoly status.

The production and imports of semi-conductors have been monopolized by one enterprise. Within the program to expand the application of electronic equipment in the national economy the enterprise is to receive a 40 billion zloty investment fund. This investment budget was drawn up on the basis of a list of needs forwarded by enterprises whose production methods are obsolete. Experts claim (including those from the Military Academy of Science and Technology) that if this program is implemented, obsolete semiconductor production technologies will be reinforced.

Another consequence of monopoly domination in the Polish economy is a lack of pressure towards efficiency--a basic feature of the model which is the ultimate target of the present economic reform in particular, an economically irresponsible approach to investment and to research and development expenditure, a disregard of the operating costs and a liberal approach to quality standards.

The Economic Partition of Poland

Remarkably, the supporters of the concept of huge organizations view the economy's development prospects from the angle of branch interests. What they propose is nothing less than economic partition of Poland among several "branch duchies." Moreover, the monopolistic structure would lead to the reduction, and eventually to the elimination, of competition among producers. For the average consumer this means that he would be able to buy only those goods offered by the monopoly and only at the prices it would impose.

Another consequence of general monopolization will be the weakening of the state's, and particularly of the Government's decision-making powers. Corporations commanding huge economic potential will set in motion socio-economic pressure to gain assets which are not products of their own work. This involves among other things sale prices for goods, all kinds of allowances and preferential treatment clauses, convertible currency funds, Government orders, subsidies and credits and income and other tax reductions. (Remarkably, under the present system, an enterprise can apply for 19 types of allowances and reductions granted at discretion). As a result, there will be further delays in the development of agriculture and services. Heavy industry, having the largest economic potential and, in consequence, being in the best bargaining position, will grow even stronger. At the same time, the chances of restructuring industrial production will be considerably limited.

In addition to this, a monopolist economy would widen the financial gap between various social classes and groups.

Ironically, these disproportions will widen despite the economic efficiency of individual enterprises and industries. It is obvious that the financial situation of the work force in the corporation which will benefit, in both economic and social terms from an organized cooperation, will begin to improve, while that of workers employed in the less prosperous corporations will worsen. As a result, the differences between the living standard of various social groups will be aggravated, as will the differences between various professional groups.

Finally, there is the question of the effect the concentration is bound to have on the chosen method of industrial democracy, self-management by the work force, understood as a community of people remaining in special interpersonal relations. While operating within an organization of several dozen enterprises. Self-management will no longer be workers' self-management. A merger of several enterprises will not mean that their workers become one crew. The replacing of the social bond stemming from joint work with the organizational one involving at the most the performance of similar work produces an entirely different social form.

Either Reform or Concentration

Finally, it is interesting to have a closer look at the transplant aspirations of branch surgeons from the angle of the economic mechanisms at present in effect, which we have persistently "implemented" for several years, and which we have recognized as "a steadfast" basis for the reform. It is obvious at first glance that one must choose either the reform or the concentration project. The total concentration concept can be compared to a situation where a small car driver decides to fix tractor wheels on his car for the mere purpose of driving through a puddle. How can you justify the hopes that a total concentration of industry will permit us to overcome the development barriers, foster scientific and technological progress, and, most important, boost a spectacular leap forward?

It should be realized at this point such concentration is not a pre-condition for scientific and technological progress in definite branches of the economy. It is a concentration of labor and financial resources, though, that is of crucial importance here.

This effect can only be achieved through measures which are generally consistent with economic reform, and, at the same time, ensure that the resources available are automatic; organizational concentration. Joint stock companies provide a good example of such projects, their capital consists of the state capital share (contributed by banks) and enterprises' shares.

Such companies, operating under commercial law, might embark on central investment projects, modernization projects, in particular the modernization of enterprises supplying a given branch of industry or, the launching of new products.

Establishing joint venture funds at an enterprise association level--controlled by boards of directors and representatives of the work force, the founding bodies and the relevant ministry--may be another solution to the problem. Such funds could be created partly from the depreciation allowances paid by enterprises to the state, and partly from some of the enterprises' development funds.

The joint stock company concept, offers, apart from purely economic effects, benefits of a social nature; it gives managerial staff many opportunities to show initiative and this is an area of untapped reserves in the Polish economy.

Who Supports the Idea?

At this point, it would be interesting to note which social forces are genuinely interested in streamlining the economy and, in particular, in raising its economic efficiency. Beside a group of managers whose ambitions have not yet been shattered by the command-and-quota management routine, this group includes highly-skilled workers and expert engineering staff.

Scientific and technological progress is essential if they are to improve their professional qualifications and raise their status.

The attitudes of managerial staff in sectoral Ministries and enterprise associations are determined by the two factors, the particular interests of the industrial branch and the mechanisms of central economic administration.

The main principle of the branch interest groups' conduct is to maintain their strong position as opposed to that of other branch groups, a goal which is implemented through their expansive operation. In other words, they work on the assumption that the development of their own branch can only take place at the expense of other branches, and due to a good bargaining position in their dealings with central state institutions. These are activities which actually discourage growth in efficiency, prompting individual interest groups to expand their economic potential to the maximum in order to increase pressure on the Sejm, the Government and the Planning Commission to gain a maximum amount of resources (both financial and material) for their own development.

The conservative attitude of some managerial staff stems from the central administration's practice of approving only those activities which reinforce the present alliance of forces and the present economic system. Any innovative projects, be they organizational or technological ones, are dangerous as they might upset the equilibrium. It is no wonder then that the present attempts to reform this system have ended in a failure being carried out, as they were, chiefly by the upper-level economic management.

This has also been the case with the most recent reform, all of which, by increasing enterprises' autonomy and replacing the bargaining mechanisms with the cost-and-effect analysis, threatened the interests of branch pressure groups.

Confronted with two options, either to increase the economic efficiency of individual branches or to oppose the cost-and-effect calculus they have chosen the latter. As a result, measures have been taken to introduce solutions identical with those applied in the early 1950s.

The wish, expressed more or less openly, "bring back the good old times," is another evidence that conservatism is the main trait of our branch lobby's mentality.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN TRADE SECTOR DISCUSSED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Dec 85 p 4

[Article by B.B.: "How Can Foreign Transactions Be Made More Efficient?"]

[Text] During a conference yesterday at the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade chaired by its President Ryszard Karski, more than 70 chief directors of industrial plants manufacturing goods for export, licensed companies and foreign trade firms, as well as representatives of the central economic administration discussed the status of the industries' cooperation with the foreign trade sector.

The organization of foreign trade transactions was deplored as remote from the reform both in the introductory reports which were delivered by Marian Kieczkowski of the Cracow Cable Factory and Agromet-Motoimport director Tadeusz Ney, and in the ensuing discussion. In contravention of binding laws, various restrictions are applied on industrial companies in their choice of the foreign trade enterprise they would like to export their goods or buy goods for them abroad, statutory rights of foreign trade companies are infringed and the enterprises concerned are informed about changes in regulations too late.

Maciej Stelmaszczyk, chairman of the Skorimpex board, speaking on behalf of all foreign trade companies in Lodz, accused the Foreign Trade Ministry of administrative interference in foreign trade companies; operations which violates the binding laws. He said that the flood of decisions made by the central administration and the frequent changes create a situation in which foreign trade companies can plan operations only for periods of a few months. The changes in the system which were announced at the [spring 1985 PZPR economic] Poznan conference are taking an inexplicably long time to come into force.

But some speakers praised the existing system of incentives for industries to step up production of export goods. Leon Rzepecki of the Jelcz Automotive Factory, for example, said these incentives are efficacious tools of export promotion because wages for all the work force depend on the factory's performance in exports, especially to convertible-currency markets. The current incentives then, must get the appreciation they deserve.

Officials from the central administration informed participants of the current shape of Poland's economic relations with foreign partners and of projected changes in financial instruments in 1986. The Bank Handlowy President, Kazimierz Glazewski, said the current difficulties in handling enterprises' currency-allowance bank accounts [RODs] are due to the maturation now of many foreign obligations. Exports to convertible-currency markets this year will fall short of the Central Annual Plan target by some 700 million dollars. Import controls must be imposed for Poland to meet its obligations to foreign partners. Glazewski said the RODs must not be regarded as the only remedy against the decline of cooperation links between Polish enterprises.

Deputy Finance Minister Bronislaw Cias announced the Council of Ministers is about to issue four regulations concerning financial rules for foreign trade companies in 1986. He said industrial enterprises will continue to take advantage of existing and even extra allowances on account of producing goods for export, especially to convertible-currency markets.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ryszard Strzelecki conceded that relations between his ministry and foreign trade companies are sometimes tense, adding that the Foreign Trade Minister plans to meet board chairmen of these companies in January to discuss this problem.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

DEPUTIES DEBATE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14-15 Dec 85 p 2

[Excerpts] The state's financial situation being what it is, it is very difficult to discuss the budget bill. As there is a deficit in the state's budget and financial balance, it is not easy to find solutions permitting both economic development and increased expenditure in the non-productive sphere. How should revenues and expenditures be planned to achieve the social and economic goals set out in the central annual plan? Which kind of expenditure should be discontinued, and which increased?

The meeting of the Sejm Economic Plan, Budget and Finances Commission and the Legislative Procedure Commission which came to an end late at night on December 12 was also attended by the leaders of the remaining Sejm commissions. The meeting was marked by difficult economic choices. It closed an important stage of work on the 1986 budget bill and draft Sejm resolutions on the remaining financial plans.

The deputies discussed a bill on the Foreign Debt Servicing Fund. The purpose of the Fund is to ensure that the servicing of the Polish debt is fully covered in zloty. According to the bill, the Fund would be started next year and would be composed primarily of contributions from public-sector enterprises which would pay 2 percent of the net value of their fixed assets, but not more than 20 percent of their distributed profit.

The deputies did not question the need to cover debt servicing, but pointed out that the contributions should vary depending on the financial situation of enterprises and their real share in the credits obtained in the past.

They also suggested other solutions, for instance, cutting down subsidies and allocating this money to debt servicing, arguing that a further reduction of enterprise development funds could lead to a decline in production including production for export. Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz criticized some of the proposed solutions, arguing that they would not force enterprises to make more efficient use of their production assets.

The deputies endorsed a plan for the Fund's revenues which should total 106 billion zloty by the end of 1986.

The discussion on next year's budget bill was equally animated. Although the plan for 1983-85 envisaged balancing the budget in 1985, next year's deficit will amount to 151 billion zloty. The deputies said that the deficit was mainly due to insufficient effectiveness of the instruments of the economic reform. The first steps to modify them have already been taken. So far, no comprehensive pay and pension policy and no system linking pay to the results of work has been worked out. The deputies also pointed out that no general price policy and no policies for abandoning cost-plus prices have been worked out.

The deputies criticized the budget spending. They disapproved of the level of subsidies, especially of high subsidies to retail prices. They suggested that the process of bringing domestic prices closer to world prices should be speeded up.

Trying to rebut the charges of an inconsistent financial policy, Government representatives pointed out that increased non-productive spending was a result of the laws adopted by the Sejm, e.g., the Teacher's Charter. They pointed out that cutting subsidies by half would make it necessary to increase retail prices by 22 percent on average, a move which would not receive public approval.

The deputies introduced a major correction to the budget bill with regard to the part of the depreciation allowance taken over by the budget. They accepted the Government's proposal for reducing the concessions in depreciation contributions by one-fourth, but exempted enterprises launching or involved in modernization projects in line with the recommendations of the central annual plan from this rule.

The deputies discussed and adopted a list of goods and services to be sold at official and regulated prices.

The deputies also endorsed draft Sejm resolutions on the balance of personal incomes and expenditure, the credit plan and the Central Cultural Development Fund. They also discussed and endorsed a draft resolution on the State Labor Redeployment Fund [FPAZ]. Discussing this last resolution, they pointed to the need for changing the approach to the issue of creating new jobs. PFAZ resources should go to enterprises which manage to reduce employment by automation and mechanization of production, they said. The Ministry of Labor, Pay and Social Security should present a new policy for this Fund, the deputies stressed.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

CATHOLIC PRESS ARTICLE ON REFORM FAILINGS

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 50, 15 Dec 85 p 8

[Article by Jerzy Surdykowski: "For the Life or Death of the Last Reform"]

[Excerpts] Why this dramatic note? Everyone in Poland is for the economic reform and no one is against it, I can hear you saying. We are developing, implementing, improving, aren't we? We are...Yes, I agree. Only the reform has lost its impetus and is now dying down halfway--or even a quarter of the way--towards its goal. If it fails, it will surely be The Last Reform of all, considering all the bitter and futile experiences this society has endured during previous reform bids.

The reform is now at the end of its fourth year, yet a great deal of the original plan has yet to become fact. What, then, has been achieved? Where has the reform failed? What remains to be done?

Above all, no obligatory economic plan imposed by the "top" exists any more, a plan each enterprise has to carry out meticulously if it cares about the financial prosperity of its work force and, especially, of the management. The previous horse-trading about ways of getting some plan provisions dropped, and later carrying out the enterprise plan in a slap-dash manner, are infamous practices too well-known to be recalled here. Suffice it so say that in a normal economy everybody is interested in seeing their enterprises make as much money as possible, while the previous model everybody was interested in getting the least ambitious plan, in persuading the supervisors that the plan was simply impossible, and in hiding whatever reserves still existed. Fortunately, all this is now more or less a thing of the past. Legislative foundations were laid for worker self-management, and most enterprises already have such bodies, although the latter had some of their major prerogatives (mainly their right to appoint enterprise directors) cancelled after December 13, 1981, which occasionally reduced them to the status of advisory bodies. The tax and financing system has been reformed completely. Enterprises are now more free to engage in foreign transactions. The purpose of negotiated prices is to turn enterprises into self-regulating bodies obeying the rules of the market rather than the dictate of the central administration.

This more or less closes the list of accomplishments, most of them dating back to 1981 or 1982. It is distressing that in the period from 1983 to now the reform has practically ground to a halt, for no major or significant moves have been made which would bring the economy any closer to the picture drawn in the above-mentioned Guidelines. The modifications enacted since then concern only what was done at the very beginning, above all in relation to the notorious Labour Redeployment Fund (PFAZ), a tax on wage increases which was supposed (debatably) to check inflation.

The list of things yet to be done is very, very long...

The Center, that is the top economic administration, has neither been reformed nor curbed. The reduction in the number of ministries and central agencies carried out when the new Government was installed after the October 1985 general election is as remote as ever from the model picture of a single Industry Ministry and of the Planning Commission being just a strategy-setting body.

Apart from some small-scale industries, no sector is yet complying with market requirements or free competition rules which imply the free setting of prices and compel enterprises to seek efficient management against the threat of insolvency. Little has been done to open the economy to foreign partners, to make the currency convertible, or to get prices closer to world averages. Banks, instead of working as autonomous lenders putting their money into the most promising undertakings, have remained central fund allocators and are managed according to bureaucratic rather than economic rules.

While neither banks nor the currency nor the financial market are performing their proper economic functions, there is too the extra dramatic problem of investment, especially of centrally sponsored investment projects which are undertaken and pushed through in the same way as they have been in the past, namely as Government gifts for some industries or individual enterprises, gifts practically nobody is called to account for and nobody cares to deplore as ineffective. As a result, these centrally sponsored projects which are the most costly of all and burden all society heavily and for longer than other undertakings, are sometimes launched only to please some lobbies of sectoral or local managers and technocrats in consequence of various behind-the-scene bargains and arrangements from which the stronger and politically better placed emerge as winners. In this way, centrally sponsored projects reinforce Poland's antiquated, inefficient, material and energy-hungry industrial structure which has so often been justly criticized but which is firmly rooted in the vested interests of powerful bureaucratic groups in charge of the heavy industry sector. For the umpteenth time, these interests appear stronger than everything else. This perhaps also holds the answer to the question about the sources of inflation, for it is just such costly ventures dragging on for years and claiming thousands of workers that gobble up money without coverage and not those enterprises which pay their work force liberally for successful sales of rapidly growing output. The unproductive investment projects which are further unproductively

burdened with large well-paid work forces in the heavy industry sector do not even become productive after they are commissioned for use, because the new enterprises require subsidies or, if they ever make profits, then they only do so because of liberal tax concessions. Just take a glance at the famous list of the Big 500 and you will see a distressing picture of their wasteful and inflationary function. This was discussed in detail by Ernest Skalski in No 44/1985 of this weekly.

Rationing--not just of meat or chocolate but of a host of materials industrial enterprises have to buy--was to be a short-lived temporary measure until 1983. Yet it has become permanent, and has been prolonged officially for an indefinite period. A large part of the national economy is still covered by Government orders and other forms of central command doing roughly the same things as the command-type plan of the past. Another tool of command-type management is the above-mentioned and economically illegitimate tax differential system which enables some enterprises to pay almost no taxes at all while forcing others to transfer enormous amounts of money to the treasury. The original idea behind this was that of fair play--all enterprises were to be granted equal starting-points as the reform was about to take off; moreover, tax concessions could also become a tool the Government could use to boost certain industries it considered particularly important. In actual practice, however, they have become something entirely different.

Cost remains the all-decisive factor in price-setting, and this effectively disguises all kinds of inefficiency and waste on the part of enterprises; it may be a paradox, but this waste actually appears in statistical records as an increment of national income! Implementing regulations defining the procedure for declaring an enterprise insolvent are only in the phase of drafting and while some manufacturers are already holding a practical monopoly in their industries, antitrust legislation shows no sign of being implemented.

The list of things which must be done if the reform is to succeed could be much longer. The saddest thing is that while so much was done in the precarious year of 1982, so little has been done since. As Professor Jan Muzel puts it (in Zarzadzanie No 9 of this year), "The reform has run aground."

As the reform was taking off, many people feared that unemployment was inevitable because economic laws would force enterprises to cut their payrolls and inefficient and competition-losing companies would go bankrupt. The notorious PFAZ which turned out to be no more than a tax on wage increases, was designed as a way of helping people learn new trades which is evident from its designation (Labor Redeployment Fund). Nothing of the sort happened. The fears proved groundless. Demand for labor actually rose, nobody is haunted by the specter of insolvency, nor does anyone feel compelled to seek greater efficiency. While none of these things change, I will not be able to believe in the reform's future, so I would prefer to talk of pro forma moves instead of reform.

The question remains, how many decades are still needed to arrive at the rate of change which prevailed in 1983--at the model drawn up in the Guidelines, which, after all, are an official document?

Counter-Reformation at the Door

Millions of people are for the reform. They are sincere in their desire. They include people in top posts, industrial managers, as well as rank-and-file employees. All those who are skilled, those who are not afraid to put their value to the test, those who love freedom and self reliance are certainly for the reform, for competition, for self-management and autonomy. However, they are dispersed. They have no organization of their own which could articulate their interests, they cannot get together to work out a common stand, they are unable to exercise any strong pressure for the reform. They are everywhere, but nowhere. They are in striking contrast to those who are against the reform. Not, of course, that they say they are against it, because such a thing is still considered not to be quite *comme il faut*. They oppose the reform in their day-to-day actions, and since they are seasoned gamblers who have played many games, they know perfectly well that renewal is always followed by relapse, and that history is bound to play into their hands eventually. They are those who are inept but still have a lot of clout. Most of them are people posted in the central bureaucracy whose personal interest lies in the central-command model of economy, but who still feel quite well in what one economist called the "arbitrary horse-trading" interim system now in force. They are not numerous, but they are well organized in their offices and lobbies and they know exactly what they want. They can be found in differing, but usually pivotal positions. They are helped by a much wider circle of all kinds of failures, the inept with little influence, and misfits who feel berefted by the utterly spiritless centralistic system and cherish in their hearts booze-fed dreams about everybody getting the same sized slice of the pie. They too are everywhere, but they are not nowhere; the system's inherent inertness keeps them in their positions. They are an entente of mediocrities, an alliance of conservatives which, like the other, stretches from the very top through to the very bottom. Only the latter find it much easier to voice their views and their desires, because their demands always start with the word "NO" and their actions amount to the blocking of all movement.

No one should therefore be surprised that the enemy of reform also shows the haggard face of a tired man whose fears about his future grow as the door to bold moves is being opened wider. The prolongation of the present suspension between reform and pro forma moves is helping the counter-reformation; to be sure, changes are being made, only nobody can see any effects.

Let us not forget then, if the reform is to succeed and not stranded, it must embrace more than just the economy. It must also become a social reform. It must bring with it revitalized public opinion, a network of autonomous organizations and go-between bodies mediating between the authorities and the populace, between the "top" and the "grass roots," as platforms from which community interests can be articulated.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

TRADE WITH CHINA INCREASES CLOTHING SUPPLIES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The improvement in the supplies of clothing is largely as a result of increased imports, from China in particular. In comparison with last year, the present imports from that country are three times as large.

The value of imported Chinese knitwear alone approximates 60 million Swiss francs including mainly, 100 percent cotton underwear, the domestic supplies of which are grossly insufficient. Poland has bought from China as many as 12 million pieces of this kind of underclothes, including brushed cotton ones, mainly for men, to be worn in the winter.

The current contract with the Chinese is worth 22 million Swiss francs. This contract also covers supplies of cotton products such as 2 million men's shirts and pyjamas, girls' dresses, women's blouses, children's corduroys, terry bathrobes and similar clothes. Other imports worth mentioning are 9 million meters of sheeting and 1 million meters of dress cotton and over half a million of flannelette. Also, for the first time in 10 years, Poland has signed a contract for 2,200,000 meters of terry towels and a certain number of terry bath-wraps. The latter commodities have recently arrived in Poland and will soon be offered for sale.

The majority of the goods ordered in China have already arrived in shops. However, due to transport problems or orders made too late, a certain part of the deliveries will reach the Polish market in the first quarter of next year. It is worth adding here that in the coming year the level of the Polish-Chinese trade will be similar to the one achieved this year.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

PRODUCTIVITY RATE FAILS TO REACH 1980 LEVEL

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Despite a marked growth in productivity rates, the 1980 level was not achieved last year.

Productivity rates in terms of net production at constant prices (of 1982) is a very good indicator, even better than productivity rate in terms of produce sold. The sum of all enterprises' net productions makes up the national produce. The low productivity rates--down on the 1980 figure--are basically the result of a drastic drop in two industries: the fuel and power industry and the food industry. Even a relatively high growth in the chemical, light, engineering and timber industries could not bridge the gap. In fact, despite productivity growth recorded in all these industries with the exception of the chemical one, productivity rates even there are down on the average industrial productivity rates.

The big differences between productivity levels in individual industries have been reduced to some extent compared to 1980; for instance, the gap between the timber industry and the food industry. The fact that improvement has been recorded in the "weaker" industries is a hopeful sign, but the drop in productivity rates recorded in such important industries as the food or power industry is a reason for concern.

It is also interesting to compare productivity figures for an employee in the general field with those for an employee in industrial or R&D institutions. These large differences indicate that the unfavorable structure of employment continues and it has even deepened in some industries.

Productivity rates in terms of net
production (constant prices of 1982)

A) for one employee in general		1980 in thousand zloty	1984 in thousand zloty
B) for one employee in industrial production and R&D institutions			
Public sector industry in general	A	563.2	541.2
	B	758.6	748.8
Power industry	A	961.4	554.9
	B	1251.4	725.3
Metallurgy	A	464.5	469.1
	B	615.8	619.3
Engineering	A	435.1	538.0
	B	611.8	773.0
Chemical engineering	A	493.3	657.1
	B	684.4	930.0
Nonmetallic Minerals Industry	A	488.6	478.2
	B	637.1	635.9
Timber and Paper Industry	A	366.9	454.3
	B	486.5	604.8
Light Industry	A	368.2	422.1
	B	456.7	530.4
Food Industry	A	1099.5	760.0
	B	1566.1	1134.8

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ECONOMY

POLAND

ENTERPRISE FINANCE POLICY IN 1986

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] "Tax policies next year must be designed with close attention to real economic and financial terms," said Dr Stanislaw Chudzynski, Under Secretary at the Finance Ministry, who presided over a consultative meeting held yesterday at the seat of the Polish Economic Society in Warsaw.

These policies must take account of the large foreign debt and the budgetary deficit which will reach Zl 125 billion after the current fiscal year and is expected to grow to Zl 151 billion, according to the budget bill now being analyzed by the Sejm. Order and discipline in financial policies will therefore be imperative. Accordingly, the Finance Ministry has come up with a package of proposals designed to enact new rigorous financial controls, including necessary spending cuts.

To keep the budget deficit within the planned boundaries, the ministry wants to reduce existing income tax allowances and to cut subsidies by 2 percent. It has also submitted a bill for creating a foreign debt fund, to the Sejm. This fund would be created from enterprises' own development funds and they would be charged additionally for this purpose (2 percent of the net worth of fixed assets). Dr Chudzynski said he believed that the charges to be paid by each enterprise should be differentiated.

Briefly discussing the most important tax moves, Dr Chudzynski said no major changes are proposed for the sales tax, the payroll tax (which must not be confused with corporate tax on inflated wage growth), or the tax on immovable property, although in the last-named tax the tax tariff for purchases of agricultural land is to be increased by 10-15 percent.

As for the income tax which is the largest of the charges enterprises have to pay, a significant new move is that of establishing a minimum payments level (apart from all tax allowances it may be granted, an enterprise will have to pay no less than a 20 percent corporate income tax). Commenting on the Council of Ministers decision concerning corporate tax allowances which appeared in yesterday's issue of Rzeczpospolita's supplement on economic reform, Dr Chudzynski pointed out the following provisions: allowances granted on account of exports are now more accurately defined,

as well as expanded, if export deals prove particularly profitable; allowances granted on account of product quality improvement have been revised; and preferential terms are provided to enterprises if they apply new technology.

In the ensuing discussion, participants complained about what they called "the excessive fiscalism" of Finance Ministry policies, which prevents many hard-working enterprises from developing because they have to spend too much on subsidies and other budgetary spending items.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

POLISH-SWISS COMMISSION ASSESSES TRADE RELATIONS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21-22 Dec 85 p 9

[Text] The 7th session of the Polish-Swiss Commission for International Cooperation has ended in Berne. The two-day debates were co-chaired by Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Ryszard Strzelecki and director of the Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economy Philippe Levy. The head of the Polish delegation also held talks with Secretary of State Cornelio Sommaruga who is in charge of Switzerland's foreign trade.

The commission analysed the state of bilateral economic relations and the prospects of development of cooperation. It voiced the opinion that the rapid growth of Polish-Swiss turnover in the last two years testified to the interest of both sides in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation and trade.

It was deemed particularly important to further develop coproduction bonds which make the exchange between the two countries largely immune to the effects of market fluctuations.

The Polish side emphasized its interest in the modernization of various areas of manufacturing, oriented to the growth of exports, with the help of foreign credits, including Swiss ones. This attitude was received by the Swiss side with full understanding.

The meeting of the Commission was held in a friendly and warm atmosphere and ended in the signing of a joint protocol.

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PAPER VIEWS SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1985

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Poland's shipbuilding industry will certainly not break any records with the 57 vessels totaling some 500,000 DWT it is scheduled to build this year. More ships could be built were it not for the chronic shortage of production materials, the broken ancillary production links, and the steady fall in the industry's labor force.

Unfortunately, these 57 ships are all Poland's shipyards are capable of producing at the moment. The old dreams of becoming a shipbuilding superpower are long gone.

Of the six Polish shipyards building sea-going vessels, Gdansk's Lenin shipyard launched most ships, 16 to be precise. Only one, the sailing ship Oceania, was commissioned by a domestic buyer, the Polish Academy of Sciences. The others were ordered by foreign shipowners, although not all of them were finally taken over by the original customers. Two ships designed as chemical carriers are still anchored at the dockside in Gdansk. Their Swedish buyer has financial problems and has refused to take receipt of the ships, thus making the shipyard's troubled situation even worse.

Szczecin's Warski shipyard comes next. It built all the 14 ships it had undertaken to hand over to shipowners this year. Four new general-cargo vessels have gone into service with the Polish PZM shipping line, while the others have gone to foreign buyers, mostly to the Soviet Union.

Gdansk's Stocznia Polnocna shipyard has also met its annual target, building nine ships, eight of them for export. The Wisla shipyard built eight small sea-going vessels. The Ustka shipyard has also met its plan. It specializes in small fishing vessels, previously sold to Polish companies fishing the Baltic, and now sold mostly to foreigners.

Gdynia's Komuna Paryska shipyard had the greatest difficulties of all this year both in meeting its plan targets and in recovering financial stability. Its bad luck is that, one small vessel for the Transocean company apart, all the ships it built this year were ordered by shipowners from capitalist countries who are now unwilling to expand their fleets because of the current shipping crisis. The shipyard became bogged down in unending disputes with

its customers, with the latter producing longer and longer lists of imaginary defects and attempting to delay completion of the ships to make the yard pay contractual penalties and hence to achieve a further cut in prices. The Komuna Paryska shipyard eventually turned over only two ships while a third is still waiting for the buyer to take receipt.

Apart from customer problems, Polish shipyards this year often lacked the materials needed to build ships. Previous material shortages did not let up at all this year. In the fourth quarter alone, the yards received 10,000 tons of steel less than promised. Even worse, steel producers have accepted only two-thirds of the yards' orders for 1986. The director of the Shipbuilding Industry Association, Boleslaw Slepowronski, describes this situation as "disastrous."

Steel is only one of hundreds of products--from screws, bearings and welding wire through to electric engines--which are in short supply. The shipyards are also finding it increasingly difficult to use the funds deposited in their hard-currency bank accounts. Employment is perhaps the only area showing slight improvement. Overall employment has not increased, but labor turnover is at least less dramatic than before. "It has been a hard and difficult year for us," says Slepowronski. Not only for shipyards, I would add.

Yet despite all their troubles, Poland's shipyards were still able to increase the value of their output by some 15 percent compared with 1984. Exports to the socialist countries grew even more quickly--by 24 percent. But hard-currency earnings fell, mainly because Western shipowners refused to take receipt of several completed vessels.

Most of the vessels produced by Polish shipyard this year are of old, well-tested designs, such as general-cargo ships, refrigerated vessels, trawlers, ro-ro ships, supply ships and ferries. The only notable prototype launched in 1985 was a derrick barge built by the Warski shipyard for the Soviet Union: it can hoist loads of up to 40 tonnes. There were no other new designs. Will there be any next year?

Well aware of the Polish economy's current situation, the shipyards are promising no miracles. They plan to build roughly as many ships in 1986 as they did this year. But they hope to increase the value of their output by around 20 percent and export more to both the Soviet Union and the West. Polish shipping companies which up to now have largely been ignored by shipbuilders are to be sold seven new ships. While this is clearly a change for the better it is still a far cry from what is needed to meet even the most modest demands for a modernization of Poland's merchant fleet. The yards are still entirely committed to exports, although this often means a lot of trouble for them.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

GDANSK SHIPYARD ANNUAL OUTPUT

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 Dec 85-1 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] On December 30th, the Lenin Gdansk Shipyard handed over two ships built to the Soviet order, the fourth of the pontoon series, built under the Shelf Program and the 9th of the Ro-Ro series.

There is also a modern mass-cargo carrier waiting to be taken over by the Finnish ship owner. This will take place on December 31st.

The Gdansk Shipyard's 1985 performance proved pretty successful. In all, the shipyard built 16 vessels during the year and the shipyard workers worked every free Saturday beginning from September in order to make up for delays resulting from the severe winter.

The vessels, all of which were built for export with the exception of the Oceania sailing-ship for the Polish Academy of Sciences, include three prototype units: a timber carrier adjusted to carry containers, the pontoon crane built under the Shelf Program and the Oceania sailing-ship.

The year's production at the shipyard is worth more than 30 billion zlotys which in terms of comparable prices signifies a 25 percent increase on last year's figure. The export production is estimated at over 140 million roubles and more than 60 million dollars.

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

URANIUM PRODUCTION--The uranium mine and yellow-cake factory at Zirovski VRH have started regular production. By using their potentials in full, they provide an intermediate product for the fuel used at the Krsko nuclear power plant. As of now, the annual ore production at Zirovski VRH will total 160,000 metric tons. Each ton of ore will give approximately 1 kg of uranium concentrate, that is an intermediate product for producing nuclear fuel. [Excerpts] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jan 86 AU] /6662

SLOVENIAN NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP--Klagenfurt--A dumping ground for nuclear waste is to be established in the area of Slovenj Gradec about 20 km from Lavamund in Carinthia. According to reports by two Slovene newspapers, geology experts have recommended this area as a possible storage ground because it is thought to be earthquake-proof. In a letter addressed to the president of the Yugoslav Executive Council, the Vice Governor of Carinthia Knatl asked for clarification as to whether the newspaper reports are based on facts. [Text] [Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1748 GMT 31 Dec 85 AU] /6662

OIL PIPELINE OPERATIVE--The Novi Sad Naftagas today put into operation the oil pipeline which runs from Elemir in Banat to Novi Sad. Oil refineries in that city and in Pancevo will now enjoy uninterrupted oil supplies. This oil pipeline from Elemir near Zrenjanin to Novi Sad is 41 km long and the width of the route cleared before the pipeline was laid is 16 meters. It was built in the record time of 100 days thanks to the exceptional efforts put in by Naftagas specialized and other work organizations in our country. The work went on day and night and the builders displayed a high degree of skill especially when bringing the line over the river Tisa. The result is that the installation was commissioned at the planned price and virtually all the equipment used is of domestic origin. The pipeline will ensure uninterrupted crude oil supplies for the refineries in Novi Sad and Pancevo until the end of the century. Its capacity is 700,000 metric tons of oil annually, which otherwise would have had to be transported via the River Tisa or by tankers, which in the winter time is very difficult, and at times even impossible, to do. [Summary] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD] /6662

COMPUTERIZED CONTROL UNITS FOR USSR--Ljubljana, Jan 14 (TANJUG)--The Iskra-Automatika Factory, operating as part of the Iskra Associated Enterprises of Ljubljana, northwestern Yugoslavia, has signed a contract with Soviet partners on delivering 1,500 sets for computerized control of material processing machines. The value of this export deal is estimated at 7.5 million dollars. Iskra deliveries to the Soviet market this year are expected to reach 18 million dollars. This year the associated enterprises plan to export 280 million dollars' worth of electronic equipment and finished products. The bulk of deliveries will go to Turkey, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Great Britain. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1430 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD] /6662

CSO: 2800/142

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BCP DAILY ON WORLD REACTION TO ANTI-LIBYAN SANCTIONS

AU101457 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 January 1986 carried on pages 1 and 5 a 2,400-word worldwide roundup of reports on reactions to the U.S. announcement of economic sanctions against Libya and to the U.S. military actions, under the heading "Washington Declares Economic War on Libya" and with the title: "An Expression of the Old Policy."

The main and first report, approximately 650 words and datelined New York 8 January, from RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Georgi Todorchev, gives factual details on the U.S. Government decision on economic measures directed against Libya: "The document decrees a complete ban on any trade and economic relations between the United States and Libya--in addition to the similar sanctions imposed by the White House as early as 1981." Todorchev notes that President Reagan himself at his press conference on 7 January "admitted indirectly" that "'the full and all-embracing embargo' will not have any particular effect," due to the current small volume of U.S.-Libyan trade. Todorchev then comments: "In themselves, the reprehensible incidents at Rome and Vienna airports are merely a pretext to justify the long-established U.S. policy toward Libya. The aim of this course is to turn Libya into an 'international pariah'--according to the U.S. President's own words yesterday." Todorchev notes the comment USA TODAY on 8 January that the Libyan problem started in 1969, when al-Qadhdhafi came to power and "clearly declared his intention to put an end to his country's dependence on American military and economic interests."

Todorchev notes U.S. attempts to involve the U.S. Western European allies in the anti-Libyan campaign, evidenced by Deputy Secretary of State John White's trip round Western Europe. Todorchev also briefly notes other U.S. press reports, including the WASHINGTON POST claim on 8 January that "U.S. citizens are not treated badly in Libya," which points out that the 1,000-1,500 U.S. citizens in Libya will suffer most from the economic boycott.

There follows brief BTA reports, all dated 8 January, from Moscow, Havana, Warsaw, and Beijing, on public and governmental condemnation of the U.S. actions.

Further, a 350-word report from RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Valya Petrova, datelined Athens 8 January, states: "The military tension caused by the

United States in the Mediterranean region is giving rise to deep concern in Greece." In support of this statement, Petrova cites Foreign Minister Papoulias' statement yesterday concerning "the danger which exists for general security in the region and the need not to permit military actions there." Petrova notes that Papoulias has twice expressed his country's anxiety in meetings with U.S. Ambassador Keeley, adding that "the Greek Government declares itself against any form of terrorism, as it considers that any military actions whatsoever by any country, apart from being a flagrant breach of international law, will cause hundreds of innocent casualties...."

Petrova also notes that Papoulias stressed that Greece is also against economic sanctions against Libya, and will not join in such measures. Finally, Petrova points out that Government Spokesman Papaioannou has announced that the possibility of U.S. bases in Greece being used for actions against Libya is excluded by the terms of the treaty governing them.

A 600-word 8 January report from RABOTNICHESKO DELO Rome correspondent Serdzhо Pardera states: "The crisis in the Mediterranean which has broken out following the atrocities at Rome and Vienna airports, continues to be the center of attention of Italian public opinion and political and governmental circles. Everything else is of secondary importance." Pardera notes that as yet there has been no official reaction to President Reagan's speech of 7 January. However, he comments that the Italian press "regards as a 'tactical retreat' the behavior adopted by Washington, as compared to the threats against Libya and its leader al-Qadhafi uttered recently, a retreat which according to numerous observers is due to U.S. reluctance to fall into complete isolation." Pardera summarizes the Italian Government position thus: "Italy categorically disagrees with any hypothesis concerning war and allied military actions in the Mediterranean region."

However, Pardera notes that "Defense Minister Spadolini (the chief representative of the pro-Israeli lobby and of the extreme supporters of the Atlantic Pact), despite declaring himself against 'punitive measures,' insisted on the need for 'a blow to be struck against the centers of terrorism.'" Pardera notes that the Italian Government is under pressure at home to review Libyan-Italian relations, but that Andreotti and Craxi have received some support from their stance from the press and Socialist leader Fabio Fabri. Pardera comments wryly: "As can be seen, the atmosphere within the coalition is not idyllic. It remains now to be seen what positions will prevail following President Reagan's speech of yesterday."

Finally, very brief BTA reports, datelined 8 January, from Berne, Ottawa, the Hague, Bonn, Brussels, Vienna and Lisbon, state that the respective countries will not join in economic sanctions against Libya.

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CSO: 2200/63

POLITICS

BULGARIA

DAILIES' REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

AU132118 [Editorial Report] Sofia dailies in Bulgarian on 10, 11 and 12 January 1986 carry several reports and commentaries on U.S.-Libyan relations following the incidents at Vienna and Rome airports, on the U.S. decision to adopt economic sanctions against Libya, and on worldwide reaction to this decision.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 10 January carries on pages 1 and 7 a 500-word report entitled: "The World Denounces" with reactions from Budapest, Pyongyang, Hanoi, East Berlin, Havana, Madrid, Athens, Rome, Delhi, Beirut, and Cairo dealing with the U.S. anti-Libyan campaign, and containing very brief news items on statements either by leaders on the respective countries national institutions, or by other official sources denouncing the U.S. measures against Libya and expressing concern about the "situation in the Mediterranean," or about "the hegemonistic American ambitions in the Middle East."

The same issue of RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries on page 7 a 400-word report from New York by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Georgi Todorchev entitled: "Extremist Actions and Appeals" which states that the "anti-Libyan campaign of the influential circles in the United States does not subside." Todorchev describes a Reagan "statement to television journalist" and statements of other White House and State Department officials, as well as the publication of a "White Book" on Libya by the State Department and warnings issued to American citizens resident in Libya that they "would be subject to severe punishments" if they refused to leave that country. Todorchev also mentions "military preparations in the United States" for a "unitive operation" against Libya, and cites the WALL STREET JOURNAL which "openly calls for even more extremist, overt military measures by Washington against Tripoli."

NARODNA ARMIYA on 10 January on page 4 carries a 1,800-word military-political commentary by Col Anastas Anastasov entitled: "Held Captive by Blind Hatred" which chronologically recapitulates events since September 1984 which led to the American "sanctions against Libya announced in a presidential decree," describing the sanctions in detail. Anastasov states that the true reason for the sanctions are not the events at the airports of Vienna and Rome, but the fact that "Libya is conducting an anti-imperialist policy." He compares the "hatred" for Libya to that for Cuba, Nicaragua, and Angola, and concludes:

"Actually, it is obvious that Washington has not properly taken into account all the 'pros' and 'cons' and appears ready to adopt even 'stricter' measures, according to the U.S. President, namely, a military operation. However, it is hardly necessary to recall that this is not Grenada, and that in this case the consequences in the political sector would be rather severe for the aggressor. It goes without saying that a 'local war' with the participation of the U.S. in the Middle East is likely to unleash a global conflict at any moment."

The daily TRUD on 10 January carries on page 4 a 700-word commentary by Boyko Vutov, entitled: "Aggression in Isolation." This commentary refers to the "new globalism" used at a Moscow press conference to characterize the attitude of the United States with regard to events concerning Libya, and emphasizes the fact that the European and NATO allies refuse to join the American anti-Libyan sanctions. Boyko Vutov points out that, despite the agreements reached in Geneva "to devote joint efforts to the elimination of hotbeds of tension in different areas" Washington is now trying to "go back to the stand preceding" the Geneva meeting, and is now "following an irresponsible course which is likely to have tragic consequences and which seriously jeopardizes the initial sparks of hope for mankind."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 11 January carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Nenko Seymenliyski, entitled "Demagogy and 'Double' Standards" on the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya, in which the author states that "in absence of any justification" the American leaders are "using rhetoric" by describing the Libyan leader as "a criminal" and "terrorist" and are "shedding crocodile tears" for the victims of the Vienna and Rome airports. The author claims that the United States have given "shelter and support" to "terrorists" who are acting against Afghanistan, Cuba, and Nicaragua. He cites the U.S. declaration about "civilized people" who should not "tolerate the killing of innocent people for the sake of their selfish interests" and stresses that "civilized people, indeed, should not tolerate such demagogy."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 12 January carries on page 4 a 900-word report under the title: "Decisive Denouncement of the Brutal Anti-Libyan Campaign" from Madrid, Damascus, Vientiane, Athens, Prague, and Vienna citing the resolutions of the Communist Parties of Spain, statements by Syria's al-Asad, Greece's Papandreu, as well as Austria's ex-Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in support of Libya and against the U.S. sanctions.

ZEMDELSKO ZNAME on 12 January in Bulgarian carries on page 4 an 800-word commentary by Encho Gospodinov entitled "Libyan Variant," which states that the U.S. "anti-Libyan campaign" is by no means accidental, but follows a well planned pattern of the "Pentagon planners" aimed at creating "chaos" that should serve "the interests of the United States." Gospodinov states that the U.S. policy as regards Libya should be considered within the context of "other elements composing the Middle East policy mosaic," adding that the U.S. Middle East policy is suffering "failure after failure," especially since the "Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, which has utterly confused the Pentagon strategists." Gospodinov points out that "the world is distancing

itself from the similar approach." He adds that "not only the Arab countries, but also nearly all West European countries have declared themselves against the anti-Libyan boycott." He closes his article with the following statement: "The saddest thing is that the campaign against Libya began only 40 days after the Geneva meeting at which the leaders of the two most powerful states in the world talked about how regional conflicts should be resolved. Now, for one of these two countries--namely for the United States--the memory of Geneva seems to fade."

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CSO: 2200/63

POLITICS

BULGARIA

RAJIV GANDHI RECEIVES KUBADINSKI IN BOMBAY

AU311140 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] In Bombay on 28 December Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India and chairman of the Indian National Congress Party, met Pencho Kubadinski, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, member of the BCP Politburo, and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who is also chairman of the honorary committee for the celebration of the centenary of the Indian National Congress Party in the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB].

During the conversation that took place, the mutual wish was asserted for the further rising development of Bulgarian-Indian relations. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation handed over to Rajiv Gandhi a greetings on the occasion of the historic jubilee of the Indian National Congress Party.

"I carry out the pleasant commission of conveying to you, esteemed Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to the leadership, to all activists and members of the the party, and to the friendly Indian people the most cordial congratulations and good wishes to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the PRB, on the occasion of this glorious jubilee," the greetings message stated.

The Bulgarian people has a feeling of deep respect and sincere friendship toward the great Indian people. For us India is a symbol of an age-long steadfast struggle for liberation and independent development. The ancient land of India has given birth to the outstanding leaders of the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi, whose names are inseparably linked in the peoples' memory with the struggle for liberation, peace, democracy, and progress.

The Republic of India is unswervingly conducting a policy of peaceful co-existence and nonalignment, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, zionism, racism, and apartheid. This course of foreign policy is winning the country a high international authority and recognition. We highly value the role of the Republic of India in the nonaligned countries' movement, and its contribution in the fight for preserving world peace, disarmament, and strengthening security in Asia and throughout the world. The foundations of this fruitful course were laid by Jawaharlal Nehru. It was continued by Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of the Indian people,

who has entered history forever as an ardent figure for lasting peace, human happiness, and progress. We are deeply satisfied that this course finds an unswerving continuation in the activities of the government you lead, esteemed Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

The great significance of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic of India in the modern world is determined in our view by the fact that at the present watershed stage in international relations, under conditions where mankind is faced with the choice between survival and the threat of annihilation, there is nothing more important than the fight for peace and security, for preserving and developing human civilization, the greetings messages stresses later. The PRB welcomes the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan last month in Geneva.

However, it is only an initial step in the right direction. The main obstacle in the path toward achieving disarmament and the reduction of international tension still remains--the plans for "star wars." This is why we hope that world public opinion and all peace-loving states, including the realistically thinking politicians of the West, will assist actively in achieving in international relations a lasting turning point toward peace, security, cooperation on an equal footing, and the prosperity of all peoples.

In recognizing the role of the nonaligned countries' movement in solving these problems, we support the movement's anti-imperialist, antisocialist, and antiware orientation and its efforts for a radical rearrangement of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. We are glad that such a great and authoritative country as India is now at the head of the movement and in the forefront of the struggle to preserve and strengthen world peace. We consider that the Delhi declaration of the six state and governmental leaders and their joint message to Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan before their meeting in Geneva are of great importance for detente and peaceful coexistence, and for activating the right against the nuclear threat.

We note with deep satisfaction, the greetings message emphasizes, that the lasting friendly ties between the PRB and the Republic of India are developing along an ascending trend. The political contacts at different levels, including the top, have acquired a traditional character. Our economic and scientific-technical links are full of life. Our exchanges in the cultural field are continuously becoming more enriched. Bulgaria and India are cooperating closely in the international forums. The meetings of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Indira Gandhi were of historic importance for all of this.

We are convinced, the greetings message stressed in conclusion, that Bulgarian-Indian relations will continue in the future their dynamic and fruitful development in all fields of life, in the interest of the two peoples, and of understanding and cooperation in the world.

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CSO: 2200/63

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BCP DAILY DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS IN EAST AND WEST

AU161107 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Dec 85 pp.1, 4

[Serafim Severnyak article: "Truth Versus Demagogy"]

[Excerpts] The entire history of human relations is in fact a history of human rights and freedoms. As is known, these are class concepts and any attempt to transfer them to the nebulous sphere of abstract humanitarianism are nothing but deliberate demagogy. These are vain efforts to disregard the lessons of history, which, last, but not least, imply a strong desire to shift responsibility from the guilty to the innocent....

As usual, Lenin, most accurately summed up the aforementioned class concepts in a short and concise statement, when he said that "the people's full and real freedom can only be guaranteed when total state power entirely and truly belongs to the people." Since this truth can by no means be refuted, the enemies of this truth are beginning to pull it apart. According to a given situation or to a specific case, one time they start crying about the freedom of press and speech, and another time complain about the lack of freedom of conscience, or of religion....

I happened to be in Europe when the Western newspapers reported with banner headlines about some kind of alleged Bulgarian dissident writers. Following a BTA declaration on the subject, they were obliged to withdraw their own statements in disgrace. There was once a talented Romanian writer called Petru Dimitriu. His book "Family Chronicle" made him famous. Nevertheless, under the influence of certain shady forces, he decided to "choose freedom." This happened 30 years ago and since then the name of this talented writer has never been heard again. A similar case was the one of the noisy propaganda staged by the West in "defending" Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who was never "threatened" by anyone, and who "chose freedom" as well.

An innocent Bulgarian has been imprisoned for as long as 3 years under a terrible indictment of having been an accomplice to the attempt to assassinate the pope. This accusation escalated to a monstrous attack against our socialist motherland. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is accused of international terrorism in all spheres. The motivation for this accusation is quite obvious and well-known. Bulgaria is a prosperous country, one where real socialism exists. It welcomes guests from all over the world,

sends ambassadors of the arts and of peace to all countries. As a result of all this, our enemies need some counterattack, and this is how the usual accusation of not respecting human rights came to the rescue of our enemies....

Cyril and Methodius, the brothers from Saloniki, devoted all their efforts to endowing the Slavonic peoples with the light of education and pointing out the path of the future to them! The same pope John Paul II, who was supposed to be killed by a Bulgarian, expressed his highest appreciation for the two apostles, Cyril and Methodius, describing their work as a "message of unity among the peoples, as a cause of true brotherhood and of life in a peace-loving society."

The work of Cyril and Methodius, however, is not Bulgaria's sole contribution to the struggle of mankind for freedom and perfection. In our epoch this share of Bulgaria became a contribution to the struggle for the construction of a new world, the world of freedom and human rights. In the early days of our socialist present-day era Georgi Dimitrov stated that "...in our new Bulgarian everyone of us will not be judged according to his origins, or to his name, nor according to the opinion he has of himself, but only according to his working achievements...." These are words that not only proved prophetic, but became a program which is being implemented in our country every day!

This is how things stand in connection with human rights. Any cunning or shallow speculations are futile in this respect. The People's Republic of Bulgarian, as a member of the United Nations, respects the rights and freedoms of all people throughout the world. In our country there is a wise saying of the ancient peoples which is highly respected and it says: "Only those who are capable of daily earning their freedom really deserve it." This is the source of our strength.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV STATEMENTS ON RECEIVING AMBASSADORS

AU191428 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Ukrit Duriyaphomma, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Bulgaria.

In reply [to greetings conveyed by Thai ambassador], State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov conveyed most sincere good wishes for the health and successes of the Thai people. He voiced his confidence that the fruitful utilization of the existing opportunities for further development and expansion of the relations between Bulgaria and Thailand will be in the interest of both countries and peoples and will serve the cause of international understanding and cooperation. Dwelling on Bulgaria's foreign policy, he stated that its principal aim was the preservation of peace in the world. All states--both great and small--must unite their efforts and make a real contribution to solving this cardinal issue of our time. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that our country is redoubling its efforts to settle by peaceful means all disputed issues in Southeast Asia, and to turn this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Arafan Ansu Camara, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to Bulgaria, yesterday presented his letters of accreditation to State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

Expressing his thanks for the kind words relating to our country, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov spoke of the links between Bulgaria and Guinea-Bissau. He recalled that the two countries established diplomatic relations directly after Guinea-Bissau proclaimed its independence. We are now in a period when our relations are being built up, with prospects for their development and enrichment. The political will and the opportunities exist for this--both in the political and cultural fields, and particularly in the economic field. The utilization of these opportunities is in the interest of the peoples of Bulgaria and Guinea-Bissau, and would also contribute to the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

Later on, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that we are following with sympathy the efforts of the industrious people of Guinea-Bissau, aimed at reorganizing

the society along the path of social progress. We value highly the contribution of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to the struggle of the African peoples for the complete liberation of the continent from colonialism and for eliminating racism and apartheid.

Sharing the anxiety of Arafan Ansu Camara regarding the state of the present international situation, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to do everything in its power to preserve world peace.

Ahmad Muhammad Dhiyab, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Sudan, presented his letters of accreditation yesterday to State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomes the positive changes in your country and has full sympathy with the striving of the Republic of the Sudan to strengthen and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, stated Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He also pointed out that the Sudanese premier's visit to Bulgaria contributed toward the further development of our cooperation, to our mutual interest and on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov underlined our country's position concerning the arms race in the Middle East. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, he stressed, is consistently supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel and the imperialist forces. A just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict can only be achieved on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied from 1967 to the present day, of the implementation of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right of self-determination and the right to form its own independent state, and of guaranteeing the independent existence of all states in the region. The practical path toward this is the holding, under the aegis of the UNGN of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The chairman of the State Council dwelt on the consistent high-principled policy of the countries of the socialist community, aimed at strengthening peace in the world and developing cooperation between peoples, reducing international tension, halting the arms race, and disarmament. A vivid example of the constructive approach of this policy are the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact member countries at the Sofia conference.

After the representation of the credentials, Comrade Todor Zhivkov invited the ambassadors of Thailand, Guinea-Bissau, and the Sudan in turn into his study and held conversations with them.

The ceremony was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council.

When the ambassadors entered the State Council building, the flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Thailand, Guinea-Bissau, and the Sudan were raised. A guard of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors and the national anthems of the four countries were played.

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CSO: 2200/63

7 February 1986

POLITICS... BULGARIA...
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BTA DEPUTY DIRECTOR ON GENEVA SUMMIT

AU301800 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 30 Dec 85

["The Peoples Expect Deeds From the West"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 30 (BTA)--Everything that has been done after the meeting between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan, confirms ever more strongly its importance for the improvement of international climate, for easing of tension in the world, says Mr. Nencho Khranov, deputy director-general of the BTA, before the daily COOPERATIVNO SELO.

The poll of the paper on topical issues of the 1985 political life has been completed with this interview.

Assessing the summit as the event of the year, Mr. Nencho Khranov stresses that this turning point, the achievement of possibility for a dialogue between the USSR and the US has been carried out chiefly thanks to the active efforts of the Soviet Union. Efforts which have been expressed through constructive, clear and concrete proposals for easing of tension, for searching of common ground, for limitation of the arms race. [sentence as received]

The interview reminds the proposals which have been formulated by Mr. Michail Gorbachev, in October in Paris: On the issues of space weapons, as well as on the issue of nuclear weapons and all other kinds of weapons. As an important point in the preparation for the summit in Geneva, Mr. Nencho Khranov points out the meeting of the top ranking party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Poland, in May, as well as the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which has taken place in Sofia.

Mr. Nencho Khranov stresses that Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev has represented not only the Soviet Union in Geneva, but he has represented the whole socialist community, he has represented all reasonable people who insist on healing of international situation, for positive turn in the interstate relations.

When we speak about the Geneva summit and about the changes expected from it, we must know that they are not likely to appear at once, explains Mr. Nencho Khranov. That will be a long and comprehensive process and all those forces which have hampered the summit in Geneva, will continue to act against it.

There is no doubt that President Reagan and his team will be put to the test: Are they going to keep their Geneva promise.

The author expresses his regret that Geneva has not been able to stop the fast employment [as received] of the American missiles in Western Europe. And what is more, he adds, the U.S. Congress has approved a military budget of about 302 billion dollars.

According to Mr. Nencho Khranov, the American programme for militarization of space is and will be one of the main obstacles to the normalization of the relations.

As an example of the possibilities of the Geneva summit in the field of disarmament, Mr. Nencho Khranov points out the Soviet initiatives and proposals which could turn into a starting point for greater deeds. He is convinced that if they can find the corresponding positive answer from the West, it would lead to practical reduction of the military tension in Europe.

The deputy director-general of the BTA emphasizes also the efforts of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

When we speak about reviving of detente we must always look for the concrete deeds in this direction, stresses Mr. Nencho Khranov, emphasizing that the countries from NATO are in debt toward the European peoples. And here one can find their great role-making, helping Washington overcome the inertia of militarism, most of all with new attitude toward the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative of the U.S., says Mr. Nencho Khranov.

Mr. Nencho Khranov is optimistic about the possibilities for revival of the Helsinki spirit. He sees these possibilities not only in the successful completion of the Stockholm conference but also in the chances which are outlining before the Vienna meeting of the countries which have signed the Final Act.

We are going to expect also the new summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan, scheduled for the middle of the coming year. And we may be sure that the preparation for the forthcoming meeting cannot but include elements of concrete agreements, says in conclusion, Mr. Nencho Khranov.

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CSO: 2200/63

POLITICS

BULGARIA

ARMY DAILY DISCUSSES PARTY LEADERSHIP

AU131017 Sofia NARODNA ARMIY in Bulgarian 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Colonel Docent Rayko Raykov, candidate of military sciences:
"System and Principles of Party Leadership Within the Armed Forces"--passages
between slantlines are printed in boldface]

[Text] Party leadership of the armed forces is an essential part of party leadership of our entire society, the leadership that is exercised by the BCP. As for its basic nature this party leadership is purpose-oriented, it is political-oriented in essence, it has a well planned and organized effect on the armed forces, and on the party, social, and economic organs and organizations, in connection with their development and consolidation and for the purpose of implementing party policy within the army.

The system of party leadership of the armed forces is reflected in the BCP Program and Statute, as well as in other resolutions and documents of the BCP Central Committee. It is part of our country's political system, part of the all-round system of party leadership within our society, and part of the party leadership system within the framework of our military organization.

The system of party leadership within the armed forces represents an accumulation of functions, principles, organs and organizations, as well as of basic directives, norms, and mutual relations, mechanisms, methods, forms, and means, technological methods, organization, and implementation. The BCP is the nucleus of this whole system. The high party organs represent the total party leadership of the armed forces. Leadership of party work in the party organs is the province of the BCP Central Committee, which exercises this leadership through the central political organs of the Bulgarian People's Army and the other branches of the armed forces. The local party organs do not conduct this activity within the army detachments on the territory of given okrugs and municipalities, but are informed about political work within the army detachments and provide assistance. The army political organs and organizations are entrusted with the chief role of promoting party work within the armed forces.

The BCP leads the armed forces also through the state organs. Under the leadership of the party the state organs exert specific functions and are engaged in the accomplishment of certain tasks serving the development and consolidation of the armed forces.

The sociopolitical and mass organizations, and the economic institutions, play a specific role in this respect as well. Some of them are engaged in specific tasks connected with the training and supplies of the armed forces, while others contribute to the education of army personnel.

All these organs and organizations have specific functions and act and interact on the basis of established norms and rules, using specific mechanisms, methods, forms and means, as well as technological methods in organizing and implementing tasks, which are divided into different groups, according to their specific trends.

The principles of party leadership of the armed forces consist of scientific generalizations, permanent sociopolitical postulates, and guiding ideas and rules, which determine and regulate the mutual relations between the party and the armed forces on the one hand and all other state and social organizations on the other, upon which the development and consolidation of the armed forces and the troops depend. These principles guarantee the expansion of the party's political-organizational and ideological-educational functions among the armed forces. Most of them specify the general principles of party leadership as regards the sphere of the BCP's military activities.

The /class-party principle/ should be mentioned in the first place. It demands that party leadership should be based on Marxism-Leninism, that a class analysis and evaluation of phenomena should be made, or should be coordinated with the class interests of the workers class and of socialism, that party leadership should be implemented in accordance with the BCP Program and Statute, in conformity with the party decisions, principles, norms, methods and means, and that the goal of party leadership and its criterion should be to implement party policy in the military sphere. This principle is particularly important for the armed forces, if we take into consideration their place and role in the political system of our society. It is necessary to point out that the principle also includes the political approach which is the core of party leadership as a whole.

/Among the main principles of party leadership are the scientific character and objectivity in this leadership./ They require that in solving the basic problems of the organization of the armed forces the party to rely on the theory and methods of Marxism-Leninism, as well as on technical and natural sciences. Along with this, the party is studying the objective needs and trends in the development of the armed forces. Thus, for example, a comprehensive, scientific analysis of the laws and trends of development in military affairs, under the conditions of military organization.

/The coordination of the principle of democratic centralism with the principle of one-man command/ is another postulate of party leadership within the armed forces. Democratic centralism is a general principle of party leadership in a socialist society. However, the extent and the limits of

coordinating democracy with centralism are not the same in all cases. They depend upon the specific characteristics of the leadership in a given organization, on historical conditions, and on the nature, goals and purpose of a given sphere of party leadership. Centralism, for example, prevails within the armed forces, which is expressed in the strictly regulated administration of them. Centralism is coordinated with one-man command, which is implemented upon a party basis. On the other hand, the consolidation of centralism and of one-command also requires the maintenance of strict military discipline.

In the leadership of the armed forces democracy is implemented through collectivity [kolektivnost] within the party organs in working out [razrabotvane] and implementing the party's military policy. Democracy is also connected with collectivity in the work of the military councils in studying, discussing, and implementing the tasks. Democracy manifests itself also in the activities of the political organs and party leading bodies, as well as in the party organizations, as well as in the mass involvement of communists in the discussion and implementation of the tasks facing the troops.

Party leadership is based on the principle of the /uniformity of the party's political and military work./ Party leadership reflects the close dependency of military affairs and upon the political goals of the state and the fact that party policy is based on the activities of military administration [voenno vedeomstvo].

The political leadership of the BCP within the armed forces, as a uniform and mutually interconnected system of measures worked out [razrabotvani] and consolidation of the armed forces, represents a basis for determining the goals and tasks of military organization in all its stages. The party guarantees that all cadres, all military personnel, and all working people in all state, military, and social departments and organizations and at all levels, should become deeply aware of their own role in accomplishing the tasks connected with the consolidation of the armed forces and the country's defense.

The party sees to it, that its decisions and the practical tasks stemming from these decisions should find their appropriate place in the activities of the military councils, the commanders, the political organs, and the party and Komsomol organizations. These organs are entrusted with the implementation of party policy and with guaranteeing the impact of the party on all activities, as well as on the everyday life of the troops.

One of the [word indistinct] principles of party leadership within the armed forces is the /separation of functions of the party and military organs of leadership./ This principle requires the party to concentrate its attention on the general and basic questions of political leadership within the armed forces and on the expansion of political, organizational, and ideological-educational work among army personnel. The party is by no means a substitute for the military organs. On the contrary, it guarantees the necessary rights and opportunities of these organs and increases their sense of responsibility for the state of the troops and their combat readiness.

In addition, the aforementioned principle requires a constant improvement of the style of work and leadership of the party organs and commanders, of the political organs and party organizations within the army.

Another principle of party leadership is /the development of the political activity and creative initiative of the troops/. The party, the military cadres, and the party organizations cannot successfully accomplish the tasks connected with the development of the armed forces, unless they rely on the initiative and activity of the entire army personnel. This requires a timely and unmistakable definition of the political goals and tasks in connection with the consolidation of the armed forces in a form that should be understandable and accessible to all military personnel. It requires skill in explaining their role to them and instructing them on which aspects of their work to concentrate their attention. It is necessary, at the same time, to examine the mood, the interests, and the needs of army personnel and to devote care to their satisfaction.

On the principles of party leadership is also the principle of the uninterrupted and purpose-oriented character of party political work. Unlike the bourgeois parties, which in their demagogic way claim that the army should not be involved in politics, the communist parties are guiding the socialist armed forces from the point of view of overt class stands, they are educating the soldiers in the spirit of a deep communist conviction and political consciousness. The tremendously important role of the party revealed itself as early as during the civil war in Soviet Russia. It was confirmed on many occasions during the ensuing periods of peace and war in the USSR and in numerous other countries. Under the present-day conditions the role of party-political work within the army is even increasing.

/The systems and the principles of party leadership within the armed forces are perfected and enriched in conformity with the changes occurring in the historical conditions and in the tasks of the troops. Such creative factors are contained in the new edition of the CPSU program. Without revealing such changes in good time and taking them into consideration it is impossible to improve the quality and efficiency of party leadership within the armed forces/.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

YORDANOV ATTENDS MEETING ON LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT

AU102040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The seventh expanded plenum of the Committee of Culture adopted a program on improving the social role of libraries in our country in Sofia today. Comrade Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Committee of Culture, headed the work of the plenum.

In his report Petur Karaangov, director general of the Kiril and Metodi chief national library, discussed the positive experience in library work, which transformed the libraries for the conservation of literature into living educational institutions.

Particular attention was devoted in the report and in the subsequent statements of the participants to the unsatisfactory rates of speed in building up a uniform library system in Bulgaria, the beginning of which was marked by a ministerial decision in 1980. The necessity of expanding the people's libraries was pointed out and the need for a qualitative development of central scientific libraries and of school libraries, of municipal libraries, and of cultural club libraries was emphasized.

Attention was devoted to the necessity of a new approach in the total organization of library services. The program adopted at the plenum is directing efforts to an even more active development of our library work. The ideas about a decisive introduction of scientific-technical progress into the organization and equipment of libraries are an important aspect of the new program.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU132129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, led by Mrs Gertrude Mongella, member of the Politburo and head of Social Policy Department of the party Central Committee, and minister for natural resources and tourism [title as heard], has been on a visit to Bulgaria from 7 January until today. The delegation had a meeting with Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Kiril Zarev, and also held talks in the Economic and Scientific-Technological Policy Department [committee name as heard] of the BCP Central Committee, as well as in the Fatherland Front National Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Council of the Central Cooperative Union, and in the Bulgarian Women's Committee.

In the course of the talks it was stressed that the existing traditional relations between the BCP and the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, as well as the links between the social-political organizations of the two countries have significantly assisted in the expansion and deepening of all-round relations between Bulgaria and Tanzania. The need for activating inter-party links was emphasized. For this purpose, a protocol was signed for cooperation between the BCP and the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party during 1986 and for the following year.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--On 12 November Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Hans Anders Anden, Swedish ambassador to Bulgaria, with the "Madara Horseman" Order, first class. The highest distinction has been conferred to him on his contribution to developing relations between Bulgaria and Sweden and in connection with his final departure from the country. The ceremony was attended by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 85 p 8 AU] /6662

DEPARTING JAPANESE, KUWAIT, ENVOYS--Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, presented yesterday the "Madara Horseman" Order, first class, to Mitsutaka Akiho, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to our country. The high decoration is awarded to him for his contribution to the development of inter-state relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Japan, as well as on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure from our country. The ceremony was attended by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Georgi Dzhagarov also presented the "Madara Horseman" Order, first class, to Khalid 'Abd Muhsin al-Babtain, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Kuwait to Bulgaria. This high decoration is awarded to him for the credit he earned in further developing the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the State of Kuwait and in connection with his forthcoming, final departure from the country. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 October 85 p 6 AU] /6662

DEPARTING PRC AMBASSADOR AWARDED--Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday presented the "Madara Horseman" Order, first class, to Wang Benzuo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in Bulgaria. This high decoration is presented to him for his contribution to the development of interstate relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and China, as well as in connection with his final departure from our country. Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 85 p 6 AU] /6662

DEPARTING NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR AWARDED--Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, yesterday awarded Bayardo Salmeron Chavez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to our country, for his great credit earned in contributing to the development of Bulgarian-Nicaraguan relations and on the occasion of his final departure from our country. Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 85 p 6 AU] /6662

YORDANOV AT MEETING ON VIDEO PROGRAMS--A conference was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova palace of culture today to discuss certain problems of mass musical programs, of record libraries, and videotapes. The conference was headed by Comrade Geogi Yordanov, chairman of the Committee of Culture. Certain unresolved problems of music-acoustic and video programs were discussed. Specific measures were mapped out for improving their ideological and artistic standards. Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, as well as representatives of okrug, party, and state leading institutions and leaders of artistic and creative unions were also present. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Jan 86 AU] /6662

ARGENTINE CP LEADER RECEIVES KHRISTOV--Comrade Emil Khristov, who is on a short visit to Buenos Aires, was received by Athos Fava, general secretary of the Argentine Communist Party. Information was exchanged on the tasks which the two parties are solving at the present stage. Mutual readiness was expressed for the further development of the traditional fraternal ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Dec 85 AU] /6662

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVOY--Sofia, December 26 (BTA)--Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressed the warm feelings of the Bulgarian people toward the achievements of the industrious Japanese people, toward its ancient original culture. Receiving the credentials of Mr. Masami Tanida, newly appointed ambassador of Japan to Bulgaria, the Bulgarian state leader assessed the bilateral relations as having an upgrade development. He expressed his conviction that in the future the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation will continue to develop and broaden with joint efforts and in interest of the two countries, peace and understanding on the planet. Mr. Masami Tanida stressed his satisfaction with the fact that after the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1959, the friendship and the cooperation had been constantly activating, and the exchange of visits as distinguished Bulgarian and Japanese figures had [as received] a special contribution to this. He voiced his resolve to devote all efforts to the further strengthening of the friendly relations. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 26 Dec 85 AU] /6662

CSO: 2200/63

7 February 1986

POLITICS

POLAND

RESPONSE TO CHURCH-STATE POLEMICS IN PARTY JOURNAL

Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 10, Oct 85 pp 151-152

[Article by Janusz Fastyn: "Concerning the Level of Discussion"]

[Text] Jerzy Turowicz wrote an article entitled "Church and Politics" in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY (No 12, 1985). Zygmunt Kaluzynski had an article, "Leading Astray," appear in KULTURA (No 6, 1985), in which he disagreed with Turowicz's views, and his article in turn was countered by the latter in an article entitled "Kaluzynski the Theologian" (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 30, 1985). Kaluzynski did not remain indebted to him but responded in an article entitled "Turowicz's God" (KULTURA, No 11, 1985).

Up to this point the whole "duel" might seem to be part of an ideological struggle natural for our conditions. Although not devoid of enmity and personal remarks on both sides, the conflict nonetheless fell within the requirements of political culture. Arguments predominated rather than invectives. This sort of discussion, severe and unconventional, intellectually fruitful and refreshing, contained both serious arguments and biting wit and could enter permanently into our public life, if the two parties had wanted to abide by the unwritten rules. Unfortunately not.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY reminded us in No 34 of 25 August 1985 that we are in the realm of only holy desires. In that issue we read:

"KULTURA published Zygmunt Kaluzynski's base text in response to Jerzy Turowicz's polemics. We are not going to carry on a discussion on that level."

Period. The End. They are not going to carry on a discussion on a "base" level! And that is that with such a statement. But after a moment's reflection there are various notions that come to mind. Is it really Kaluzynski's "baseness" that is the main reason for cutting off such a vital discussion so arbitrarily? If you compare the texts of the two authors, the "base" quality is not the same in the two (if you consider personal jabs base), because Kaluzynski's are lighter and wittier. So the thing does not rest with being "base."

It is simply that the discussion became very uncomfortable for the proponents of truth and freedom of speech, even dangerous. Kaluzynski touched on a tabu. He dared draw back the curtain hiding some shameful and even compromising facts in the Vatican's history. And as everyone knows, you cannot argue the facts. You

can hide them or cover them up, as has been done for years, or you can put in their place completely different facts from another time. And anyone who recalls unpleasant facts can be put on a black list alongside people accused of "baseness," "offending religious convictions," "works of the devil," and everything that can come out of the inquisitional imagination of the champions of "truth" who have never had any contact with the truth. Remember how in Spring 1983, under the guise of defending the faith, democracy, and freedom of speech, Jerzy Urban was removed as a reporter and forced to go underground? This was because he dared bring up what the MALY DZIENNIK was like before the war. But Kaluzynski goes further. He does not limit himself to his own backyard, Poland. He dares read and then publically repeat official church documents. For example, without scruples he cites Pope Pius XII as recognizing Hitler's aggression on the USSR in June 1941 as "noble heroism in the defense of Christian culture, a crusade which permitted Europe to breathe freely and promise the nations a new future."

Are many Poles familiar with this outrageous statement?

Is there any doubt that learning of it produces a deep moral shiver in the heart of many a Polish Catholic?

Therefore one should not condemn TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY for trying to protect its readers from such shocks. It does what it can, and on its own level.

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CSO: 2600/178

POLITICS

POLAND

'CONSENSUS': NEW CHURCH-STATE DIALOGUE GROUP

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Nov 85 p 2

[Article: "Understanding Through Action: Meeting of 'Consensus' Dialogue Group]

[Text] On 31 Oct, Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the PRON National Council, acting on the authority of the Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee, met with representatives of the "Consensus" Dialogue Group. It undertakes action in contact and cooperation with PRON as the representative of the political coalition which the PZPR conducts and at the same time with the bishops of the Catholic Church, a lay group enjoying its trust, and other churches. It is made up of intellectuals and social activists inspired by Christianity, Marxism, or a religiously indifferent positive outlook. It sets of a dialogue among representatives of political orientations based on the Polish constitution, and it promotes the idea of work at the foundations with the notion of the principle of "understanding through action."

Presented at the meeting were proposals related to future meetings of the group, the possibility of activating its members in various sorts of sociopolitical activity, the creation of a "Consensus" discussion club, and the production of publications.

Within the framework of the country's new political situation following the Sejm elections, Jerzy Jaskiernia came out in favor of the group's intention to operate autonomously in areas of PRON activity. Emphasizing the significance of initiatives that enrich and bolster ideas of national understanding, he pointed out the possibility of carrying them out in the theoretical and intellectual sphere as well as in the practical implementation sphere. With the authority of the Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee, he put forth the possibility of setting up arrangements for group members to edit contributions to the weekly publication ODRODZENIE.

Also present at the meeting were: Stanislaw Akolinski, Tomasz Bartoszewicz, Leon Brodowski, Leszek Gilejko, Andrzej Grzegorzczak, Jerzy Krawczy, Wladyslaw Markiewicz, Marek Okolski, Andrzej Piekara, Tadeusz Przeciszewski, Augustyn Przywieczer-ski, Stanislaw Rainko, Antoni Rajkiewicz, Eulalia Sajdak-Michnowska, Zbigniew Siedlecki, Jerzy Strzalkowski, Marcin Swiecicki, Anna Tatarkiewicz, Henryk Tomiczek, Zbigniew T. Wierzbicki, and Alicja Zdybel.

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POLITICS

POLAND

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD272359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 27 Nov 85

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 27 November meeting of the Second National Ideological and Theoretical Conference in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, since the previous first ideological and theoretical conference, a period has passed which was full of events and great transformations. This was an exceptional and extremely important chapter in the biography of our party and all who serve her ideals. Today, we act in a qualitatively different situation. Socialism, the foundation of the sovereign and safe existence and development of our fatherland has been defended. We are moving along the path of socialist renewal, we are gaining in strength and normalization is becoming more profound and the position of Poland in the community of the fraternal states and international life is strengthening. In the struggle, action, and practice, the line of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is being confirmed. We speak about these things aware at the same time of Lenin's warning that there is nothing more trivial than self-satisfied optimism. One of the main conclusions derived by the party from the past experience is criticism, realism, courage to look the truth in the eye, the conviction of unacceptability--and here I quote Lenin once again--about covering truth with pretty words.

As we all know, the number of tasks is not diminishing and we have to overcome many delays and so many weaknesses. Problems are piling up, problems whose solution has only just begun. We must constantly struggle against difficulties even though in their majority they differ from those of yesterday. There is no room, therefore, for self-satisfaction, there can be no return to self-advertising [autoreklama].

However, for those who doubted the possibility of working out a long-term program, we can state with satisfaction that conditions indispensable to this have been achieved by the party. That decision, characterized by historical optimism, gives credit to the ninth congress delegates who had the resolution to draft this document in a dramatic situation, full of threats, tensions and conflicts. It is difficult to overestimate the program's role. It will be of great ideological, theoretical, doctrinal, and instructive significance. However, at the same time, it must reach didactic and stimulating

effectiveness. That is why it is not enough for it to be right. It must be suggestive and bold, vital and clear, a program that one not only should, but wants to read. In this respect, the draft program still needs some more careful work. In order to arouse greater interest in our ideology as a lever for Poland's development and not to sit on library shelves but to exist in the ever so rich consciousness of the working class, the working people, and the young; the program must first and above all, be realistic. It is not enough to multiply and catalogue intentions. A strategic plan for an offensive on a well examined and tested field and its prognostic vision are the issues here. It is first of all necessary to define the stage where we are now, the areas where we fall behind, and to what extent we still have to complete the building of foundations for a new, higher social system, and further, in what areas we have built foundations of socialism, or even, where we are already on the road toward developed socialism.

What should the order be to solve these tasks? How should their interrelationship be expressed? We are obliged to balance solicitously but also critically all that which the party has achieved and experienced in the preceding period; and so, on the one hand, indicate clearly which of these experiences to develop, how to perpetuate what is precious and dominates these 40 years and will be unquestionable in the future; on the other hand, what to negate and reject, how to strengthen the defenses against deviation from Marxist-Leninist principles and norms, from voluntaristic practices and bureaucratic deformations.

They have created a specific socio-psychological barrier assiduously exploited by the class enemy. We are conquering it through consistency and honesty of our activities, by avoiding groundless declarations, through unity of word and deed, and above all, through socially perceivable results. This is the basic condition for rebuilding credibility and social trust. We must, however, take into account that there is a lot of distrust, lack of faith in the future of socialism's chances for development.

The answer to the question on understanding the socialist renewal becomes even more important. In essence, it has two meanings. First, there are the conclusions drawn from painful experiences: everything that we have been changing, reordering, cleansing in the last few years in order to uproot distortions and weaknesses, to overcome their grip. However, in the other, long-term meaning, renewal is not only a reaction against the experiences of the past, not activities forced and circumstantial, but above all, a bridge to the future, to the higher levels of socialist transformations.

This has nothing to do, and must have nothing to do, with the softening of the principles of the political system and obfuscation of the historical contents; on the contrary, barring the way to such tendencies in their conscious and sometimes subconscious dimension, our party is in favor of the constant process of changes and reforms understood as the reply to the mature needs of social development. Therefore, the nature and the goal of reforms in our understanding is for them to act for the sake of socialism and to multiply its strength, values and attractiveness, both in the social and the individual dimension. The point therefore is to have decent material conditions as well as the universal development of the human personality, humanism and

culture of life, its fullness and its color, the decent attitude of one human being to another, the realization of the natural desire to participate in the shaping of social life. Let us remind ourselves, quoting Marx and Engels, that if a man is shaped by circumstances then the circumstances have to be shaped in a humane fashion. This means to us, to the part, a duty of defining the programmatic and model perspectives regarding the process of education, training, participation in culture--as well as the constant and consistent struggle against everything which morally deforms and hurts people and the society, everything which strikes at the image of Poland and dignity of our nation.

Following the introduction of martial law, in January 1982 I posed a question at the Sejm: Why in Poland does democracy so often transform itself into anarchy and voluntarism, and the authorities grow in arrogance and autocracy? This is not a rhetorical question.

We have to reply to it in practice, precisely programmatically. It is the question of factually consolidating and improving democracy and self-government equally, as well as government bodies and the entire state apparatus. In institutional solutions and in personnel policy, as far as the public is concerned, the only thing that is beneficial is that which contributes to the shaping of correct relations between democratism and centralism, discussion and implementation, and self-government and discipline.

Comrades, the fundamental question of what kind of Poland will enter the 21st century obliges us to have special concern for the mutual union of ideology, politics and economy to find a strong and coherent expression in the programmatic long-term document, just as ideology which is voiced but not confirmed in life loses credibility and hence the ability to affect the masses and capture their awareness. On the other hand, narrow practice, severed from ideological objectives and values, loses its perspective and class nature.

In the program we should give the best answer to problems of development and requirements, draw up a realistic way to satisfy social needs and fulfill the national aspiration, to answer the question of how to free ourselves from the burden of the years of crisis, and how to regain and make permanent the ability to ensure harmonious, balanced and universally secure development. How to cope with the challenges of civilization, with the new stage of the scientific and technological revolution and the necessary intensifying of the production processes and effective management? Of course, it is impossible not just to list all the factors but often even to foresee them in detail. That is why it is necessary to avoid the temptation of entering into the program a lot of detailed data. Wherever possible we should define the synthetic indicators [syntetyczne wzkazniki], the specific check digits [swoiste liczby kontrolne], realistic forecasts based on bringing together what is desired with what is possible. Specific development intentions for the coming 5-year period will be carried out in the national socioeconomic plan. On the other hand the government will present a report on the forecasts for the functioning of the economy and its opportunities up to 1995. Also being prepared are section programs reaching up to the end of this century.

Collective discussion of these documents should make it easier to reach the social consciousness with a clear vision of the future. The program will give an ideological and theoretical foundation to the long-term economic plans. They will imbue development prospects with material details.

The matter of primary importance is to make a breakthrough in the area of scientific and technological progress and its radical acceleration. The party program should clearly point out the main directions and problems that we must solve in this area. Achieving a new quality in the interrelation of science and industry with the whole of the economy and the widely understood practice is the issue here.

We have an army of bright and well-educated people. By taking care of their better and better working conditions and their deserved material and moral satisfaction, our nation and the working class are entitled to demand more from them. For at the final stage it will count to what extent we can use the most important of reserves, the one inherent in people, in their energy and will, in their knowledge and diligence, in their intellectual potential and sense of innovation, and in their capability to work as a team.

We are facing an almost historic dilemma, with all its sharpness, of a conditional character of the pace of development.

The program should elucidate it in such a way that each participant in economic life understands that reaching the upper limit of capabilities depends on him too. To convince him to select a quicker, more ambitious way, capable of yielding a greater social effect, is the duty of the ideological front and our entire party and of the entire system of social education.

Among the issues closely connected with the analysis of class and social-group interests, their objective situation and its subjective and frequently distorted perception, is social justice. This is an area of particularly sensitivity among the working class. The fall in the living [standard] has increased this sensitivity even further.

In the complex reality of the transitory period there is no single straightforward formula for social justice which would explain everything. But the key matter for today and tomorrow is to reconcile socialism's egalitarian philosophy with the motivating action of just differentials, dependent on the real contribution of individual and team work, because without incentives, which will arouse productivity, efficiency and innovation, there will be no development appropriate to Poland's great needs. How should these incentives be consolidated? How should they be linked with the systemic principles of social justice? We will not come up with anything better than the principle --to each according to his work. But the question arises--is it being sufficiently implemented?

We all know that violations occur in two directions, equally of rapacious enrichment and frequently exploitation, and of standardized wages which makes

those who are better workers in effect pay for those who are worse. The first violation is the danger to class [grozny klasowo], the second acts mainly against efficiency. In consequence, anyway, it also acts against the material interests and the social status and the moral positions of the working class.

While working out the program many questions arise concerning the specific character of several of our solutions. It is known that [words indistinct]. Which of these specific solutions are the expression of influence of the objective conditions and which are the consequence of the subjective factors and how does the difference between some of our conditions and solutions help and encourage socialism and how does it hamper, slow it down and drag it backwards? What, therefore, can be counted here as achievements and be the basis for satisfaction and pride and what reflects the delays and is the source of failure and weakness?

Recently debates on our national characteristics have become fashionable. On the one hand there is a tendency to idealize them, to create myths, on the other hand there is condemnation and extreme pessimism. Neither uncritical delight for woeful diatribes yield anything, the only way is through the class analysis of reality, and constant and stubborn efforts to bring it closer to socialist ideals. Professor Kazimierz Wyka put it correctly some time ago: Man is a social being in at least two ways--he is a product of society and the past, but he also creates society and the future; he creates it, even changes and reshapes it.

The conference devoted to our party's program should at the same time be a source of new impetus for links of the ideological front. The party supports its theoreticians acting boldly, critically and creatively. Such an approach is a condition for overcoming a phenomenon which was adequately called by Mirosław (?Karwacz) and Włodzimierz (Nierzanowski) in a book entitled "Continuity and Change in the Party" as a tendency to treat the achievements of Marxist thought as a sort of historical reserve and glass case with museum exhibits.

Every scientific--even a controversial--opinion based on Marxist-Leninist inspiration, and with the good of Poland and the development of socialism in mind, should be listened to. It has a right to a matter-of-fact assessment, even though, due to its one-sidedness, it can only perform the function of an opinion, signalling problems and stimulating research. We shall at the same time defend the principles and fight delusive theories. Voluntarism is harmful not only in governing but also in scientific activity. Thus, we must develop and support Marxist scientific criticism and eliminate courteous assessments and reviews. Pure and applied sciences are today regarded as means of production. One should aim toward the situation when also social sciences and arts would, to a greater and greater extent, create the reality.

As is known, the ideal will only become a material force when it is accepted by the masses and becomes part of the ideas circulating in society. This is the principal measure of the effectiveness of action of our theoreticians and their authentic party consciousness [partyjnoscs]. The achievements of our

social sciences, with all (?their) shortcomings, allow anyone who asks about the sense of this work, its influence on the ways of living, to find in it a convincing answer which will encourage further investigations. [sentence as heard] Activists and party members should receive from the party's infrastructure an unfailing personal weapons, effective even in the sharpest of debates.

Much is being said recently, and rightly so, about pollution of the natural environment. If I may say so, protection of the ideological environment is of equal importance. In our times, human rights in particular have become a subject of great mystification and unprecedented manipulation. Our system creates the fundamental conditions and precepts for their development, we must widen them. Those who arrogantly wish to teach us lessons should look in the mirror. It is under their protection that our internal [as heard] class enemy acts in return for millions of dollars, distributed both in the framework of the secret services as well as by the noisily advertised funds. It is clear that the enemy has weakened because he needs this kind of transfusion. But we must have no illusions: he is prepared for a long march. Class warfare has historic dimensions and we must be faster, better, and more effective in it.

We want this document of ideological thought and evidence of our party's intellectual efficiency to become the program of the working class, the working people, the public. It will live if it becomes the subject of a brisk and heated discussion. The program should be a creation of the entire party and should utilize the knowledge and experience equally of its scientific circles, as well as the broad active and the basic--primarily all workers'--organizations. The vision contained within it will be especially addressed to the young generation. It will be they who will implement it. We want them to be critical of shortcomings and capable of innovative thought and bold actions to improve our still-imperfect reality. If it wants to live appropriately to its ambitions, it must revolutionize and change the conditions it finds. That is why the struggle for young people to accept the principles of scientific socialism as their own is at the same time a struggle for a better future for Poland. It is possible to live with a false consciousness but to rebuild and improve the world with it is not.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PASSPORT, CURRENCY EXCHANGE, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Dec 85 p 5

[Text] Possible changes in regulations concerning passports, currency exchange and customs duties next year, were presented by representatives of the Internal Affairs (MSW) and Finance Ministries and of the Central Customs Office (GUS) at a meeting staged yesterday by the journalists' union SDPRL.

It is clear that only few changes will be made. The next year will be a period of stabilization as far as passport regulations are concerned. More people will be permitted to retain passports authorizing them to travel to socialist countries in Europe during the next 5 years. Like this year, such passports will be issued without inspecting invitations, although border officials in those countries may require a traveller to produce such an invitation. Hungary is the only country so far to have dropped this requirement.

As before, invitations certified by Polish diplomatic or consular missions, or by local authorities, will be one requirement for granting passports for travel to all other countries. For several months now relevant regulations have restricted the categories of people a foreigner in Poland can extend an invitation to--namely to his or her closest relatives. This move proved necessary to stop the practice of "package" invitations for Poles from people coming, say, from Turkey or the Arab countries. Some foreigners signed such invitations for several dozen Polish nationals at a time, apparently unconcerned about their future experiences during travel. Needless to say, such services were "compensated for" by dues going into the pockets of those "hospitable" foreigners.

The MSW officials made a point of saying that Polish citizens must not use their passports for any purposes other than those specified in the decision to grant them. A Polish citizen's stay abroad must coincide with the dates specified in the application form. While abroad, a Polish citizen is not allowed to go to countries other than those he named in his application form. This requirement, which has been binding so far, will be upheld.

As for currency exchange, for travel to socialist countries Polish citizens will, as before, be allowed to exchange Zl 30,000 within a period of 2 years. Restrictions introduced by the receiving countries will hold as before. Travellers going to Czechoslovakia, for instance, may exchange up to 80 koruna per day, a sum which was recently introduced in place of an earlier higher currency exchange limit. A Polish citizen may exchange the Czechoslovak currency only once in 3 months, and the total sum of money exchanged in a year must not surpass 1,000 koruna. For trips to Bulgaria or the Soviet Union, Polish citizens may exchange all of the permitted currency amount. As for travel to Western countries, regulations concerning currency holders will remain unchanged.

Customs tariffs will probably not be changed as far as objects for personal use, alcohol or tobacco are concerned. However, said a GUC official, customs policies are always determined by Poland's economic situation. Have the recent increases in customs duties for cars bought abroad produced the desired effects? During the 3 months since the new duties came into force, private buyers brought only 184 cars from other countries, compared with more than 20,000 in 1984. The total number of such cars may rise to 100-200 a month. However, video-recorders, for which a Pole now has to pay Zl 20,000 in customs duties and even three times as much for each further one, are being bought abroad in as large numbers as before.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR PROGRAM FOR INTELLIGENTSIA

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Dec 85 p 6

[Excerpts] At its 22d Plenum, the PZPR Central Committee examined and approved the "Program of the implementation of the resolution of the 19th Plenum of the CC regarding the place and tasks of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of the country and the conditions of its work and activity."

At the 22d Plenum, CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski pointed out that the course of the 19th Plenum demonstrated once more that the party views the intelligentsia as one of the main social forces indispensable in the building of socialism.

The program specified the tasks of the intelligentsia in all the areas of its activity: science, economy, education, culture and arts, mass media, health service, the state administration and the judiciary.

In the first chapter of the program, which defines the main lines of action, there is emphasis on the need to create conditions conducive to the strengthening of the patriotic commitment of the Polish intelligentsia to the socialist development of the country. To this end, the PZPR will support the socio-political activities of intelligentsia milieux, protect the idea of national agreement and socialist renewal, while at the same time opposing attempts to undermine the line of socialist development of the country.

The party deems it essential to consolidate the leading role of the working class, strengthen the alliance of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, and to ensure that the intelligentsia is treated as an equal partner in this alliance.

Taking into account the responsibility and the tasks of the intelligentsia in the socioeconomic development of the country, the party deems it indispensable to improve the financial and working conditions of intellectual milieux. This will involve, among other things, the introduction of modern technology and the availability of foreign literature. Work is in progress on shaping wage differentials in such a way as to properly reflect the high professional skills and the responsibility involved in decision-making.

At the end of chapter one, it is emphasized that the principles of the PZPR cadres policy, adopted at the 13th Plenum, will be consistently implemented, with special emphasis on the unity of professional, moral and political criteria.

Chapter two deals with science and the economy and emphasizes the importance of scientific, technological and organizational progress. The plans to achieve a growth of efficiency in the whole economy call for using the scientific, economic and creative potential of the people.

These plans should be helped by the growth of spending on research and development, which, in the coming five-year period, will be nearly 2.5-fold: in 1986, this expenditure will total 2 percent of the distributed national income and in 1990 at least 3 percent.

Management of science and technology will be streamlined. The methods of selection of subjects and organization of national and branch research programs will be improved. Cooperation with research centers and workers of other Comecon countries, especially the Soviet Union, will be expanded.

Chapter three lays down the main tasks of the higher education system, which include attaining greater effects in education and in ideological work with the youth. The young generation should have adequate vocational skills and enough civic consciousness to cope with the needs of the building of socialism in Poland.

To this end, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of research work done in higher schools, and to improve the research equipment of these schools and the working conditions of academic teachers.

The implementation of these tasks calls for the elaboration of a program of development of higher education up to the year 2000 and development programs of individual schools. Research equipment of higher schools and institutes needs upgrading urgently and a national program in this respect for the years 1986-95 should be prepared.

It is necessary to increase the influence of the socialist state on the development of higher education, while at the same time creating conditions for the proper operation of academic self-management bodies and for giving them increasing responsibility for the entire performance of a higher school. A long-term forecast of the demand for graduates will be prepared.

It is important to increase the importance of ideological work in higher schools. In all faculties, it is necessary to intensify education in Marxist world attitudes as well as restoring proper status to education through work. This calls for the consolidation of all pro-socialist forces around the implementation of the didactic, educational and research tasks, especially the party and youth organizations; in particular, the number of students who are party members should increase. The party should also exert a more active influence on the non-party members of faculties.

Chapter four of the program, which deals with the educational system, suggests a closer link between schools and the needs of socialist building, a systematic raising of the qualifications of teaching staff and the strengthening of the social and vocational status of teachers, as well as the need to build more schools. The young generation will be brought up in the spirit of humanistic ideals, with special emphasis on the shaping of socialist postures, of the habit of honest work and on patriotic and defense education. There will be a much greater emphasis on technical training and education through work will be practiced.

Far reaching changes should be made in the program of training teachers. The system of recruitment of those to study for teachers and the system of evaluation and promotion will be improved. The principle to be observed in the personnel policy in education will be that teachers are employees of the socialist state and it is their duty to educate enlightened and dedicated citizens of socialist Poland.

Chapter five deals with culture and the arts and recognizes, as a matter of fundamental importance, the provision of conditions conducive to the development of creativity serving the working people, adding to the wealth of national culture and increasing Poland's contribution to universal culture. It is necessary to consolidate the socialist ideological and political image of the artistic milieu. These milieux should draw ever closer to the working class and peasants, their work and problems, to make realistic their mutual partnership and alliance.

Copyright laws are soon to be revised and a system of royalties introduced to guarantee proper living conditions to active artists. Suitable means will be allotted for the construction and overhauls of cultural facilities.

The implementation of these plans requires the securing of appropriate funds. These should be provided by the Cultural Development Fund, the state budget and individual enterprises. The possibility of raising the proportion of wage tax transferred to the CDF from 13.6 percent to 15 percent is now being considered.

Chapter six deals with increasing the role of journalists in the sociopolitical life of the country. This will involve the improvement of journalistic skills and of cadres policy in the media. Priority will be given to ideological commitment, knowledge, a sense of civic responsibility, high ethical standards, hard work and courage. Journalists will consistently win support for the party's line of agreement and struggle, struggle against everything that impedes progress and carry on actions serving the obtaining of full support of the working people for the program of the party.

Chapter seven deals with the health service.

Chapter eight concerns the problems connected with the functioning of state administration and the law.

The Central Committee asked the Government Presidium to order appropriate state administration bodies to devise timetables for the implementation of the program.

Party branches and authorities operating in intelligentsia milieux must include the aims of the program in their own work plans and they must put into practice political plans connected with the activation of intelligentsia milieux, the strengthening of pro-socialist orientations among them and the elimination of anti-socialist activities.

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POLITICS

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KULTURA COMMENTARY ON SOCIALIST-REALISM

AU191257 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 11 Dec 85 p 12

[Andrzej Skoczylas commentary: "Who Is Afraid of Socrealism?"]

[Excerpts] A very interesting and lively article on socialist realism has appeared recently. The article entitled "The Faithful, the Not so Faithful, and the Converted" was written by Ireneusz J. Kaminski, a known critic of the plastic arts, who for obscure reasons has published it in SZTUKA POLSKA, a specialist information bulletin, thus restricting its circulation, although its subject, observations, and conclusions deserve more extensive publicity for a number of reasons, the most important of which is the fact that there is obvious interest in the period of socialist realism.

Let me recall point by point the main features of the problem known as socialist realism in our country.

- 1) Socialist realism in Polish arts was a result of the political changes launched by the manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Committee and was the implementation of the overriding postulate that the people's fundamental classes should have access to cultural values. This means that socialist realism should be considered together with political changes.
- 2) Although the proclamation of socialist realism was inspired by politicians and ideologues, the basic substance of the mass of creative people approved of it.
- 3) The appraisal of the theory and practice and of socialist realism must take into account the international situation in those days, when a global conflict was a close danger, which objectively influenced discussions about culture and made it impossible for less radical and more pluralistic communities to have their say. The iron curtain [zelazna kurtyna] came down, and the conditions on a besieged fortress did not favor "the blossoming of a hundred flowers."
- 4) Political changes produced a new consumer of culture, one whose first generation accepted just any cultural value.

5) The mobilization of the people to implement basic tasks such as transforming the agricultural country into an industrial-agricultural one, large-scale construction, massive movements from villages into towns, and the forced collectivization produced side effects such as doctrinairism, short-lived bouts of frenetic activity, and the proselytizing eagerness of activists and artists themselves, an eagerness that was bound to have a negative impact on artistic life and on the form of creative work at that time.

6) Unlike the case of many other fields of culture, the plastic arts scored great undisputed achievements, despite unfavorable conditions of the 1949-55 period.

The decline of socialist realism in Poland was sudden and definitive. We should look for the causes of this in our Polish imponderabilia--in our feelings and in the issues that have never been clarified to the end. Is it possible that a large mass of creative people, especially those with good achievements, could denounce as one man the reality it had embraced, nay, loudly adulated for several years? And if they lied, is it possible that all of them were liars? Of course not.

October of 1956 saw an upheaval, but there had been an upsurge of hope before that. Various social strata and groups had various expectations. In the communities of creative people and elite intellectuals hopes were expressed in various ways for a revolution, in the face of which it was necessary to annihilate and forget the preceding epoch. Especially its worst features, including the perversities of the fifties, were fit for total condemnation.

Although the faith in Gomulka and the 1956 upheaval proved to be disappointments, the dreamed-of opening to the West remained. The political system was not changed, but the liquidation of socialist realism as an art was allowed, and this opportunity was seized with both hands. The service functions of socialist realism and its genuine formal restrictions were in conflict with what was taking place in world arts. Polish artists, starved through forced isolation, began to choke themselves with abstract and informal arts with a drive and greed worthy of those who suffered from the complex of having been left behind.

The charge that socialist realism produced primitive works and that pictures, sculpture, and posters to laboriously created reeked of incompetence or artificiality was an important charge among the host of charges leveled against socialist realism.

Defending socrealism [socrealizm], I. Kaminski notes that "the spirit of socialist realism is beginning to penetrate the cellars and naves of churches, in which plastic artists, averse to real socialism, continue to gather under the experienced eyes of Janusz Bogucki," [not further identified] I suspect that Kaminski wants to defeat the adversary with his own weapons, but he omits that which is most important: Why it is bad that the arts continue to penetrate churches under the vigilant eyes of J. Bogucki.

I think that the situation is bad not because the arts and artists seek refuge in the church and because this is a kind of neosocialism [neosocialism] with all its attributes, but because these arts are meant to demonstrate their distance, to turn away from reality, to cut themselves off from the soil from which they grew, and because they continue to sink into hopeless and total dependence in the name of independence. That this is taking place under the eyes of these or those converted adherents to socialist realism is the least important thing.

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CZYREK MEETS CC LECTURERS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

AU181209 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP--Selected topics involving the international situation were the subject of a 13 December meeting between PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary Jozef Czyrek and a group of Central Committee lecturers.

J. Czyrek discussed the present development stage of the international situation and answered numerous questions on the latest events, including Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks with foreign heads of state.

Analyzing the international situation, J. Czyrek stressed that this situation is entering a phase of detente thanks to the developed peace offensive of the Soviet Union and socialist countries. He stressed that the expansion of the Soviet Union's peace offensive is connected with the harmonious coordination of tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Those activities that have led to the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan possess a particular response and importance. The success of this policy is the Geneva statement, which stresses the need to prevent any war, nuclear or conventional, between the USSR and United States, and which affirms the principle of balance of forces. Right now, proceeding from the preliminary stage of detente to the stage of accord, ridding detente of dangerous vacillation and regression, and turning these processes into a permanent trend is becoming a very important task.

It is of primary importance to achieve military detente and proceed to concrete disarmament measures. The point is to give more speed to the Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm talks and, most of all, prevent the militarization of space. Transferring armaments to space would be a profound qualitative change leading to an arms race escalation which would bring dire consequences.

The world is becoming increasingly interdependent, J. Czyrek continued, and it is in the interests of international society to develop mutually advantageous cooperation based on the principles of parity as an important platform for peaceful coexistence and mutual confidence.

As a country which has been both the target and a tool of particularly sharp confrontation, Poland has borne the heaviest costs of this confrontation and

is keenly interested in a victory by detente and accord in the world. By fully supporting the policy of the Soviet Union and the joint line of the socialist countries, as evidenced by our stance at the Sofia and Prague meetings, we are underlining our increasingly energetic participation in the work of improving the world situation and strengthening dialogue, detente, and cooperation. The possibility and effectiveness of our action in the international arena depend largely on our internal situation and on the nature and direction of the country's development.

When confrontation began to sharpen, imperialist centers tried to use Poland as a tool of their manipulations. During the detente stage, Poland is becoming an important component of coexistence and cooperation in Europe.

Our energy in implementing the jointly-decided peace policy of the socialist countries is at the same time the performance of the internationalist and patriotic duty to secure our primary national interests.

Particularly important in this context are Wojciech Jaruzelski's recent visits to New York, the Arab countries, and Paris, and his talks with such distinguished foreign politicians visiting Poland as Willy Brandt, contacts which strengthen our country's international position.

These events show that despite strong efforts by certain strategic forces in the West, those forces that wanted to isolate Poland have been isolated themselves. The State Council chairman's working visit to Paris has shown that it lies in the interests of Poland and France to improve relations between both countries, and that the correct course of action has been taken.

International detente, J. Dzyrek said, is an important element which encourages socialist renewal policy and accelerates the country's socioeconomic development.

The meeting was chaired by Janusz Janicki, director of the Central Committee Ideological Department.

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OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GENERAL PROSECUTOR'S POWERS, DUTIES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] The Constitutional Tribunal is to start operation in a fortnight. Such a precise mechanism of control over the legislative system is going to involve new tasks for the bodies in charge of safeguarding law and order throughout the country and for the General Prosecutor's Office.

RZECZPOSPOLITA asked Dr Jan Malec, a prosecutor of the General Prosecutor's Office, how the office viewed these tasks, and how well it is prepared to implement them.

"I'd like to remind you that the General Prosecutor has the right to demand that a given law be checked to see that it is consistent with the Constitution, or that a given normative act be checked for its consistence with the Constitution or with the relevant law. This means that all prosecutors must analyze all normative acts from this angle, and apply to the General Prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic to exercise his due right as mentioned above.

"Obviously, it's impossible to say at this point how frequently such demands may be made. It is very likely, however, that the mere fact of passing the Law on the Constitutional Tribunal will have a preventive effect upon legislative bodies.

"Up to now, there has been little control over the bodies issuing normative acts as to whether a new regulation complies with the law of the land, at least not to the extent presently required. The Council of State was to "ensure" that the laws passed were consistent with the Constitution although its powers in this respect were rather limited.

The general opinion was that this power of the Council of State applied merely to normative acts and not to laws. Also, the term "ensure" was not specified in legal terms. Once the Constitutional Tribunal begins to operate, the situation will be radically changed; the relevant law specifies clearly and in detail the principles governing the system of control over all normative acts.

"The powers of the General Prosecutor involved in proceedings conducted by the Constitutional Tribunal are extremely extensive. He is entitled to take part in all proceedings instituted by the Tribunal, including cases where

questions about the consistence of a legal act are considered, or of a normative act with the Constitution or a law. When the Tribunal hears a case in the presence of all its members, the General Prosecutor's presence is mandatory. This happens when the case is particularly complicated, or when appeal proceedings have been instituted.

Due to this system, the General Prosecutor's basic duty--i.e., his powers used to consolidate law and order in the country have been considerably extended.

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BEDNARSKI HEADS PZPR DELEGATION VISIT TO SPAIN

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] A PZPR delegation led by Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, paid a week-long visit to Spain at the invitation of the Communist Party of Spain. The delegation also comprised Albert Kosowski--PZPR Central Committee member and Stanislaw Jarzabek--a representative of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department.

On 9 December, the delegation attended the celebration of the 90th anniversary of Dolores Ibarruri's birthday held at the Sports Palace in Madrid.

H. Bednarski conveyed a letter from PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed to Dolores Ibarruri in connection with the anniversary and decorated the Chairman of the Communist Party of Spain with the Great Sash of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. The ceremony was attended by Gerardo Iglesia--Secretary General of the Communist Party of Spain's Central Committee, Simon Sanchez Montero, Irene Falcon--member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain CC, and other members of the CPS leadership.

Talks were held between the two parties' delegations. The CPS delegation was chaired by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of its International Commission. Information was exchanged on the situation in Poland and Spain, and on matters regarding both parties' activities.

While in Catalonia and Andalusia, the Polish delegation was received by the General Secretaries of local CPS organizations--Antonio Gutierrez and Filipe Alcaraz. The Polish visitors called at various institutions there and at cultural and scientific centers and held meetings with local party organizations.

At the end of the visit, the PZPR and CPS delegations took a positive view of the talks and meetings which had been held and agreed that, regardless of certain differences in the stands taken by the two parties, the relations between the PZPR and the CPS should continue to develop.

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PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION ON PARTY SANCTIONS

AU181148 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14/15 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP--The Presidium of the PZPR Central Party Control Commission met [date not given] to discuss the results of controls carried out in 10 voivodships to see whether letters and complaints submitted by party and nonparty working people to voivodship or regional party control commission were handled correctly.

The abovementioned letters and complaints most frequently involved violations of broadly-conceived social justice. It is characteristic that the number of complaints about mismanagement and waste have grown, especially this year.

In those voivodships subject to controls throughout 1984 and in the first half of this year, the voivodship party control commissions alone initiated 125 party disciplinary proceedings after checking to see whether the accusations contained in the letters and complaints were true. As a result, 11 people were expelled from the party, 57 received other party sanctions, and 67 were given a warning talk.

The Presidium gave a generally positive assessment to the work of the voivodship party control commission during the period in question. In addition, it underlined the fact that cooperation between party control commissions and the auditing departments of PZPR voivodship committees bring particularly good results when it comes to effective reaction toward the problems indicated in letters and complaints. The controls have shown this to be sure.

The meeting was chaired by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

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PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSIONS MEET

AU292118 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Own correspondent report on four PZPR Central Committee Commission sessions held in Warsaw on 19 December: the Internal Commission, Maritime Commission, Mining Commission, Suggestions and Complaints Commission]

[Excerpts] PAP--A Question of the Party in the Countryside or of Peasants in the Party

Seldom have opinions and judgments been as divided and varied as they are at a session of the Central Committee Internal Commission devoted to the sociopolitical situation in communes which have the lowest levels of party membership. A study conducted in 12 communes, situated in 5 voivodships, supplemented by the observations of commission members on the situation in their own regions, served as the basis for discussion.

A rather obvious conclusion can be drawn from the discussion: the state of the party in the countryside and of the conditions affecting its work is so varied that one must be wary of making rash generalizations.

Attention was drawn to this situation by Woldzimierz Mokryszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member. He reminded those present that the 20th PZPR Central Committee plenum had advised party cells to conduct detailed studies of regional party strength and prospects. The meeting was chaired by commission chairman Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who summed up the discussion and stressed the need to find flexible forms of party work, ones that are appropriate to the conditions in which party organizations operate. He also said that in assessing prospects for party influence, particularly in communities where the party is weak, more account ought to be taken of the entire aktiv of socially involved people, not just that of the party aktiv.

Progress and Tasks in the Development of the Maritime Economy

The PZPR Central Committee Maritime Commission met in Gdansk on 19 December. The commission assessed progress in the implementation of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum resolution on maritime policy tasks, considered

substantive recommendations made by the Maritime Commission, and examined an Office of Maritime Economy draft timeframe for the implementation of PZPR Central Committee Secretariat recommendations concerning ideological and educational work among Polish naval crews.

The session was chaired by Stanislaw Bejger, Gdansk PZPR voivodship committee first secretary and Politburo candidate member, and by Stanislaw Miskiewicz, Szczecin PZPR voivodship committee first secretary. The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Politburo member; Adam Nowotnik, minister and director of the Office of Maritime Economy; and invited political and economic activists from coastal enterprises.

Participants in the discussion stated that the implementation of the decisions made at the 10th party congress and contained in the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum resolution on the principles of state maritime policy had made substantial progress in the development of the maritime economy possible.

After a substantive exchange of views, the members of the commission accepted the Office of Maritime Affairs timeframe for the implementation of PZPR Central Committee Secretariat decision concerning ideological and educational work among crews.

The Fuels and Energy Base Over the Next Five Years

A discussion of the assumptions of the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 concerning the development of fuels and energy was the main items on the agenda of the PZPR Central Committee Mining Commission which met in Warsaw on 19 December. The session was chaired by Jerzy Romanik, PZPR Politburo member, and attended by General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy. The Mining Commission also examined Central Annual Plan tasks for next year.

During the discussion particular attention was drawn to the need for rational fuel and energy consumption. It is essential to extend the use of economic levers and administrative measures which encourage economical consumption to achieve this end. Fuel and energy pricing policy should play a greater role in this than it has so far.

Our greatest investment project is in the field of nuclear energy. Unfortunately, the one nuclear power station being built at the present time, at Zarnowiec, will not be ready for use by the end of the coming 5-year period. All the other socialist countries are ahead of us in this area. Bulgaria, (like France), obtains as much as 50 percent of its energy needs from nuclear power stations. We must catch up. Too great a dependence on coal (83 percent of our energy needs) is very disadvantageous from a long-term economic viewpoint.

The Cooperative Movement in the Face of Criticism

Every day between 2 and 4 million people have dealings with units of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives "Spolem," the Central Union of Producer

Cooperatives, and the Central Union of Invalids' Cooperatives. These organizations employ more than half a million people. What goes on in these organizations can, therefore, have a significant impact on the social climate. One of the determinants of this social climate are the complaints and suggestions connected with the organizations' activities.

This was the subject of a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Commission for Complaints and Suggestions which met on 19 December under the chairmanship of Albin Siwak, PZPR Politburo member.

Summing up the discussion, Albin Siwak outlined the tasks that the ruling bodies of cooperative organizations and party cells and organizations must perform in order to eliminate the sources of public dissatisfaction and complaints. No one will divest the party of its duty to respond to the needs and of the population and the matters it raises.

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PLENUM RESOLUTION ON TENTH PZPR CONGRESS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[The full text of the 23d Plenum resolution on the convening of the 10th PZPR Congress]

[Text]

I.

1. The PZPR Central Committee has decided to convene the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party at the end of June 1986 in Warsaw. The Congress will be an important event in the life of the party, the Polish people and the socialist Polish state. Preparations for the Congress require great involvement and a sense of responsibility of all party bodies and authorities, all PZPR members and candidates.

The Central Committee is counting on the active participation in the pre-Congress debate of not only PZPR members, and appeals to workers and peasants, the intelligentsia, members of the United Peasants Alliance (ZSL) and the Democratic Alliance (SD), the union movement, socialist youth unions and socio-political organizations not belonging to the PZPR to participate in the pre-Congress discussion.

2. The Central Committee is of the opinion that the attention of the Congress should be focused on the following subjects:

--an appraisal of the advancement of the process of building socialism in Poland and the defining of its long-range goals in the PZPR program, taking into account the achievements and experience gained in the implementation of the resolution of the 9th Congress;

--an evaluation of the sociopolitical and economic situation, defining the tasks needed to further improve the economic reform, to raise the quality of work and the standard of living of society and to define the directions of individual areas of life for the next five-year period;

--the strengthening of the socialist Polish state, its ability to ensure national security and fulfill its duties to citizens; the development of socialist democracy; the enhancement of the principle of people being involved and active in public life and the strengthening of its supreme position in the state;

--the defining of the tasks to strengthen the working-class character of the party, its leading role in the state, its guiding role in society and the consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist foundations of its activity;

--the setting of tasks in the sphere of international policy.

2. The Central Committee decided that the discussion preceding the Congress will be based on the draft PZPR Program and guidelines for pre-Congress discussion.

II.

1. The preparations for the 10th Congress will be organized by the Central Committee and the Politburo.

The Central Committee appointed the Congress commission and First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski is its chairman. The commission includes CC members and alternates, members of the presidia of the Central Audit and Review and Central Control Commissions, workers from large factories, farmers, voivodship PZPR secretaries who are not members of the central party leadership, distinguished PZPR activists and experts.

2. The Central Committee decided that the Congress Commission will work in the following teams:

--the team for drafting the PZPR program, headed by Politburo member and CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek;

--the team for preparing guidelines for the Congress, chaired by Politburo member and CC Secretary Marian Wozniak;

--the team for drafting the resolution of the 10th Congress, led by Politburo member and CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski;

--the team for preparing a report on the activity of the Central Committee and the implementation of the resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary Congress, chaired by Politburo member and CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk;

--the team for examining and preparing proposals regarding amendments to the PZPR statute, headed by Politburo member and CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzenszczak.

Each team will elect some of its members to the Presidium, and appoint an editorial group, which can include persons who are not members of the Congress Commission.

The teams are to prepare draft documents which, once accepted by the Politburo and Central Committee, will be forwarded to PZPR bodies and authorities and to the delegates for the 10th Congress.

Reports on the work of the Central Audit and Review and Central Control Commissions are to be prepared by these commissions and forwarded to the Central Committee for presentation before the 10th Congress.

3. Voivodship PZPR Committees and their executive bodies will organize the pre-Congress campaign at voivodship level. During this campaign, the policy commissions of voivodship committees and leadership bodies at basic level should take into consideration matters connected with the Congress in the course of their work.

III.

1. The PZPR Central Committee has established the following principles for representing the membership and electing delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress:

--in accordance with the PZPR statutes and the regulations on electing delegates, authorities and inspecting bodies of the PZPR, delegates to the 10th Congress will be elected by pre-Congress party conferences at voivodship level, at works, universities and military units;

--delegates to the 10th Congress will be elected in proportion of one delegate to 1,300 party members and candidates;

--participants in voivodship pre-Congress conferences elect delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress in proportion to the size of the voivodship party organization minus the number of party members and candidates of works and university organizations which choose their own delegates to the 10th Congress. If, when the number of delegates to be elected by a pre-Congress voivodship conference is calculated, the residual from dividing the number of members and candidates by 1,300 exceeds 650, one more delegate should be elected;

--the right to choose their own delegates to the 10th Congress is granted to the works and university party organizations which have more than 650 members and candidates. The works and university pre-Congress conferences of organizations between 650 and 1,300 candidates and members have the right to elect one delegate; the number of delegates of organizations exceeding 1,300 members and candidates is determined in the same way as in the case of voivodship pre-Congress conferences;

--party organizations of military units will elect their delegates to the 10th Congress during pre-Congress party conferences of military districts and services in accordance with the same principles of representation as in the case of voivodship pre-Congress conferences;

--the number of party members and candidates on 31 December 1985, is adopted as the basis for determining the number of delegates to the 10th Congress.

2. Delegates will be elected in accordance with the regulations on electing delegates, authorities and inspecting bodies of the PZPR adopted by the National PZPR Delegate Conference in March 1984.

3. The PZPR Central Committee is of the opinion that delegates to the 10th Congress should be chosen from among leading workers and peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, party, state and social activists and young party activists distinguished for their achievements in political, professional and social work.

It is primarily workers who should be elected Congress delegates during pre-Congress conferences.

IV.

Prior to the Congress, the Central Committee deems it desirable to hold a campaign of individual interviews with party members and candidate members to investigate the views of the membership on the most important problems to be addressed by the 10th Congress. The interviews should also focus on the implementation of statutory duties by party members and candidates, their ideological and political postures and professional activity.

The interviews should contribute to raising the commitment and discipline of party members and candidates and their sense of responsibility for the proper preparation of the 10th Party Congress.

V.

The PZPR Central Committee has decided that reporting and election conferences should be held at voivodships, gminas, incorporated boroughs, towns, city districts and works and reporting and election meetings should be held at Basic and Departmental Party Organizations as part of the Congress campaign in the September-December 1986 period. The aim of these conferences and meetings will be to adopt programs for the implementation of the resolution issued by the 10th Congress at the level of the voivodship, town, gmina and works, evaluate the work of party committees and organizations during the last term of office of the authorities and elect the authorities and inspecting bodies from the voivodship level to the level of Basic and Departmental Party Organizations.

The reporting and election conferences will be attended by the delegates elected during pre-Congress meetings and conferences.

The PZPR Central Committee recommends that the Politburo should adopt guidelines on the Congress campaign, the basis of which should be the present resolution.

PZPR Central Committee

Warsaw, 21 December 1985.

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POLITICS

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JARUZELSKI'S ADDRESS TO 23D PLENUM, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] The Politburo's report and statements by representatives of the party and government leadership contained abundant information, assessments and recommendations. A wide-ranging and animated discussion provided more of those, which are suitably reflected in the resolutions we have just adopted.

Our debate concentrated on a variety of subjects, all of which referred to the 10th Congress. Therefore, I want to look at particular problems, above all, from the point of view of this forthcoming Congress.

First, I want to mention economy. Progress in this, overcoming the manifold barriers and weaknesses, and the increasing number of development tasks are of key importance to the working class and the party.

We thought about that when considering the "Comparison of Information From CC Departments and Voivodship Committees on the Implementation of the Tasks Assigned by the 16th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee." This comparison illustrates the consistency and quality of the party work from central to branch levels.

The facts that blue-collar workers have been increasingly more active in all walks of political, civic and economic life and that an increasing number of them have been joining the party ranks indicate their faithfulness to the line of the 9th Congress.

To serve the working class means that the party must listen to the workers' opinion, to take them into account, to understand their problems and sorrows, and to be sincere toward them. At the same time it means that it is the party's irrevocable duty to rally and organize the leading workers' forces, to overcome foreign influence, cases of false consciousness and demagoguery, and to encourage the process of making the worker feel a true manager of his socialist state. I am convinced that these intentions and obligations will be reflected in the program of our party, in its initiating campaign and in the 10th Congress itself.

It will undoubtedly refer to the resolutions of the historic 9th Extraordinary Congress, to the road traced out then. This will be reflected in the Marxist-Leninist program line, in the consistent following of the line of agreement, struggle and reforms, and in the continuity and development of the process of socialist renewal.

The party attended its 9th Congress in a dramatic time, when people were swept by strong and passionate emotions, under fire of the unscrupulous counter-revolutionary centers.

We shall refer to what, in the campaign preceding the 9th Congress, meant a return to the Leninist norms, to what was creative and progressive, i.e., to the atmosphere of zealous commitment, authenticity and sincerity and to marked consideration.

This means that our discussion will be bold and full of criticism, but also responsible and constructive.

This means that the choices we will make will be made in a fully democratic manner, but free of nervousness and inadmissible pressure.

We will not deviate from the intra-party democracy. However, we cannot return to spontaneity. The pre-Congress campaign must be an example of democratic centralism and keeping to basic norms and principles of our strong political consciousness.

In the pre-Congress period, we will talk to all members and candidate members of the party. This will fulfill the need for close contact and an appreciation of the individual people who make up the party and, together, determine its standard.

It is not our aim on this occasion to make a concealed or indirect verification. This has been and is continuously made by life itself, by the political struggle and by a perpetual examination of people's beliefs, attitudes and characters.

Both those more than 2 million comrades who remained in the party and that recently increasing number who have joined our ranks, made their ideological, political and moral choice in the past, dramatic period. November this year was the fourth successive month when there was a reported increase in the party membership.

However, in past years we recorded considerable losses, not only in terms of numbers, but, to some extent, in terms of quality as well. We must not forget those honest but not tough enough people who, shocked at the crisis and its complex course, lost their bearings.

We do not treat them as our enemies or as people lost to us for good. On the contrary, we rejoice at every return to constructive activity, at the reevaluation of decisions they made when carried away by emotion. The wisdom of the party requires that we differentiate between deserters and double-faced people, and those lost in the rapidly changing events.

In time of ordeal, the party, above all, becomes purified, it hardens itself and grows stronger. Thus, today it is stronger than before.

We want to invite party veterans to join our talks. We want to invite those people who fought for our national and social liberation, those who built People's Poland, and those who have remained faithful to the party's ideals and political line, and are still interested in its problems, who feel deeply about the problems faced by generations of their successors and students.

I want to emphasize the significance of the fact that representatives of the new generation of the party members will also take part in these talks. Today we are appealing to the young: the turn of the century is your time, therefore the 10th Congress is your Congress, and its far-reaching program is your program. You will carry it out for yourselves and for Poland.

The party has consolidated the general line of its Central Committee. It has rebuilt and is strengthening its solidarity.

The campaign preceding the 10th Congress and the Congress as such should ultimately bring to a close the period when facts and attitudes endangering the unity of the party appeared.

We do not want to rebuke anyone for his past mistakes if he has corrected those mistakes and has shown his fidelity to the ideological principles, to the line and statute of the party, and his readiness to give effect to party resolutions in the disciplined manner.

However, we will not allow anyone to question the unity we have achieved. Attempts at dividing the party, at classifying its activists and at inflaming useless disputes would only bring great harm to us and serve the interests of our enemies.

The 10th Congress must explicitly and clearly confirm that we are a party of the common socialist idea, aspirations, work and service.

It is very important that we stir up general interest in the contents and all the problems of the Congress. We should embrace the largest sectors of society as possible by the extent and rhythm of our pre-Congress work.

The press, radio and television have a great role to play in this respect. We expect them to show initiative, to come forward with interesting ideas, to store the contents and form of newspapers, periodicals and programs; in a word, we expect them to implement our common concept, presenting it in new and suitable forms.

Looking back, we see the magnitude of struggle and work, effort and time given to extricating Poland from crisis, to the defense and strengthening the systemic principles and the state order, to socialist renewal and rebirth of the development abilities and the reconstruction of the international position of our country.

On the other hand, when we look ahead, we see the magnitude of problems and tasks, dangers and challenges to which we must respond in the manner most suitable for socialist Poland.

In its leading role in the country, the party has not achieved its accomplishments on its own. Millions of people have achieved this. They have rallied round the Patriotic Movement of National Revival. Despite their bitter experience, they decided to manifest their presence, to take part, to give their support to the idea of socialist development of the mother country. That is why the positive side of the balance we will present to the 10th Congress will embrace all participants in the struggle and work, the mass of unaffiliated people.

However, we should talk to them about our shortcomings, incompetence and sluggishness, and about manifestations of social and moral evil as well. We must share our satisfaction and care, but also criticism and mutual requirements.

Next to the increasingly more frequent manifestations of optimum and important initiatives confirming the proverbial Polish ingenuity, there appear areas of apathy, of minimizing aims and aspirations and of reconciling oneself to drabness and sloppy work.

This is the aim of our enemies. Their current policy is geared to spreading a pessimism that paralyzes society. There is no doubt that this is the specific accompaniment they will give to the pre-Congress campaign and to Congress itself.

However, it is worthwhile remembering what they foretold four, three, two and even one year ago. None of their forecasts has come true and they have become bankrupt. They have not succeeded in bringing Poland to its knees, to isolate and block it from the rest of the world.

If they try to feed on the reminiscences on the past during the pre-Congress campaign they will fail yet again. Our trump card consists in the fact that we have called our mistakes and deformations by their real names. We revealed them in a way befitting the Marxist-Leninist party. We are operating openly under public control.

It is for this reason that criticism and self-criticism are so necessary for our party. Those who would like to be without them for sometime should be reminded that the stronger we are, the quicker we will gain public understanding and confidence, the greater our achievements the more necessary the critical analysis.

The 10th Congress will be a congress of the future, a congress of perspectives. To implement those perspectives we will need a collective desire, force and endurance.

We hope that millions of Poles join the party in common concern and during the pre-congress campaign create an ambitious vision of a Poland at the beginning of the 20th century.

Our every day existence is still difficult and rough. Yet in our thinking about the future we must not forget our present day. We must make the year of the 10th Congress a period of putting things to right, of marked progress in doing away with tender spots that lie in the mind of the working class and general society.

We must not forget any of the socially important and justified cases put forward during the Sejm election campaign.

Here is a great role to play for the representative system--the Sejm and people's councils, self-government bodies, trade unions, and civic organizations and associations.

We should ensure a rich economic content to the pre-Congress campaign.

A particularly difficult three year period is nearing its end. We are beginning the post-crisis five year period. The Politburo Report and the Government's Report leave no doubt that this will be a very complex period. The awareness of the existing barriers is not yet general, however.

At the latest Politburo meeting we reviewed the implementation of tasks in the sphere of the party's and society's economic education. Certain progress has been recorded in that field, but it still suffers from many weaknesses and naive beliefs.

Even the best education, however, is only the conveyance of one's knowledge. Yet it is not enough to know. The point is to make this knowledge manifest in decisions and activity, from the managerial level down to that of the party and public activists, to become a real and lasting economic culture.

All these matters will assume a special importance during the pre-Congress discussion on the next five-year period. The five-year plan must not be a musical requests program to please everybody. It may please everybody provided we achieve a real acceleration in Poland's development. This will depend on the accurate selection of tasks and on their consistent implementation.

For this reason work on the draft plan for the years 1986-90 will be continued. The pre-congress discussion should become another phase of public consultations leading to a better knowledge of reserves and of ways to tap them. During the discussion much attention was paid to the economic reform. Its history to-date has been of a pioneering system, in the full sense of this word. The reform is a qualitatively new venture undertaken in conditions of crisis and economic collapse with all its material, social and psychological consequences.

We are protecting the guidelines of the reform and will continue to do so, and the best way to protect it is to consistently apply the economic mechanisms. Unfortunately, quite frequently many of those who protect the reform in words are not at all willing to observe its principles in action.

The reform is implemented by the people and the people are not free of weaknesses. Therefore command and quota ambitions and the transformation of self-dependence into narrow-mindedness does happen.

The Katowice congress of the Polish Economic Society (PTE) and my recent meeting with the PTE leaders justify my statement that society is the reform's honest and strong supporter. We also attribute great importance to the active continuation of the work of the Economic Reform Commission.

The interests of the country and its citizens and economic and social rationale coincide when it comes to recovering economic equilibrium.

Shortages and the troubled market in particular are always the part reason for the weakening of cooperation links, for the monopolistic attitudes and for decline in efficiency caused by easy money, for the weakening of the role of economic mechanisms. At the same time they lead to bribery, profiteering and demoralization.

I would like to supplement the parts of the Politburo report concerning the wage systems by announcing that government bodies are currently working out a system of labor evaluation. The idea of this system is to compare various kinds of professions and occupations according to the best possible uniform criteria such as professional skills, responsibility, effort and environmental and working conditions. Trade unions are welcome to participate in this undertaking and contribute to making this methods objective and popular with the public.

The problem of wages is very complex. To a large extent they decide the standards of living. They are also of crucial social and moral importance. The sensitivity of the working class and other groups of working people to this problem is understandable. We must be more consistent in fighting against any processes which raise inflation.

In order to curb inflation, stabilize the market and restore confidence in the Polish zloty it is necessary to strictly observe the planned indices for the growth of productivity, production and wages alongside the pricing policy guidelines.

Some price increases are unavoidable for reasons such as international price fluctuations and other sources of the growth of production costs. However, only those price increases which are unavoidable should take place. Frequently attempts are made to raise prices without accurate production costs calculations and without making the effort to reduce these costs. Consequently, the results of inefficiency and mismanagement are transferred onto society.

It is therefore necessary to strengthen the defensive mechanisms. One way this can be done will be the law on the prevention of monopolistic practices.

Changing economic criteria and any efforts to lower the costs of production with wage and price arbitrariness are among the phenomena which must be ever more strongly fought against, in the interest of working people.

In order to move forward and make life easier, it is necessary to tighten discipline over working hours. At present less than three quarters of the nominal working time is actually worked in industry. At the same time more and more work is done overtime and tens and hundreds of thousands of vacancies are recorded by labor exchanges. If working time losses in industry were reduced by one-tenth, i.e., by one hour a week, 100,000 positions would become vacant. As far as this is concerned, enterprise managers, self-management bodies and party organizations must display a more courageous, principled and responsible attitude.

To find a way to re-vitalize the organizational progress is not only a Polish problem. Other socialist countries are also proceeding in that direction. A year ago at the 18th Plenum we talked about making use of the Soviet experience in job normalization [for job evaluation purposes--ed. note]. Yesterday Comrade Wozniak listed those enterprises where preparations for introducing this method are far advanced. Party branches should make effort to popularize it further.

The conservation of energy program is generally implemented properly. The Baildon steekworks, the Laziska power station, the Stomil factory in Olsztyn, the Zabkowice and Inowroclaw steelworks and the Zielona Cora furniture factory are only some examples from a long list. However, there are still many enterprises and institutions where the problem of saving of energy is not treated seriously enough.

A Politburo's resolution has recently been published on this pressing issue. We expect it to be discussed by party branches and that it will improve savings programs subsequently subjected to systematic inspection.

Comrade Buszowski talked about debts and exports, which are key problems. The idea of examining the origin, character and effects of Poland's debt is right, but even more important are the proposed increased efforts towards higher exports. This is not only the way to secure necessary imports, but also one of the methods leading to efficiency, good quality and modernization. The discussion preceding the Congress, in particular in factories and enterprises, should contribute to expanding the pro-export orientation of the economy. The proposal to set up a special CC commission for foreign trade should be examined carefully.

Scientific and technological progress will determine the speed of the country's growth. Many moves were taken to make this task more realistic and specific. In the coming year, funds for research and commercial application will rise from 1.8 to 2.2 percent of the national income. The draft plan provides for a growth of up to 3 percent by the end of 1990, and even 3.5 percent if the conditions are favorable. This is a considerable amount.

We appreciate the achievements of the scientific community, which we perceive as a valuable ally in overcoming the stalemate, and the economic and technological sluggishness.

I am convinced that the 3d Congress of Polish Science which meets in March, "half-way" to the Congress in a way, will outline ambitious programs and tasks matching the needs and prospects of socialist Poland.

We see the integration within the Comecon as a great chance to speed up scientific and technological progress. We have signed programs of economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states up to the year 2000. These programs were founded on a careful selection of tasks and a joining of forces and means. They include the leading achievements and should be open to avant-garde concepts and inventions.

Currently, when the Soviet leadership is strongly stimulating technological progress, and when cooperation between socialist states is growing dynamically, socialism will surely draw more fully on its inherent creative potential. The important decisions made during the extraordinary Comecon session which has just ended will certainly contribute to this task.

The pre-Congress campaign should also cover the rural population, agriculture and the food economy. With stable agricultural policies and improved supplies of production inputs, the hard work of Polish farmers has, in recent years, born fruit in the form of good results.

Emphasis should be laid, however, on utilizing the whole production potential, especially in crop production. It is also difficult to justify cases of fallowland or land not farmed properly, especially if this happens in central Poland, where the situation does not in any way justify this.

I would like to mention briefly a few more issues which should play a role in defining the campaign preceding the 10th Congress.

In accordance with the announcement made at the pre-election meetings at the Cora factory, changes are being prepared in the principles for the revaluation of retirement and disability pensions. These will be made in 1986, in order to ensure that the lowest pensions should be additionally raised within the funds allocated for the purpose and after consultations with trade unions. Moreover, improvements will be made in the conditions facing pensioners who wish to draw supplementary incomes and who are able to work. At the same time, in accordance with the party's social policy, we will make sure that the most needy are secured assistance.

In accordance with the decisions made at the national conference of delegates and workers' ideas reflected at the 16th Plenum, the struggle against social ills and crime has been intensified. The worker-peasant inspection is playing an ever-increasing role in achieving this target.

More severe legal measures, increased prevention activities and inspection have produced perceptible results. Following this path, we shall embark upon more moves to fight profiteering, as the results so far, are unsatisfactory. The new legislative initiative will equip the state and public with more potent weapons against persons who evade work in a manner posing a threat to public order, who live on crime or funds begged from others.

A year ago, we proclaimed an alert of sorts in the sphere of implementing tasks, and it led to positive effects in various fields. The coming year, as Comrade Janicki has emphasized, should be committed to overcoming difficulties in implementing tasks, a time of resolutions and decisions and a decisive enforcement of the law.

The big differences achieved under similar conditions, differences which cannot be explained objectively, justify the idea of running a specific competition, before the Congress, between voivodship, town, gmina or basic party organizations, the administration, youth associations and civic organizations.

In most countries where socialism actually exists, party congresses, will be organized in the coming year. Their dates precede the date for the PZPR Congress, which makes it possible and necessary to carefully examine the preparations for them, as well as their course and achievements. Particularly valuable for us will be the experiences of the 17th Congress of Lenin's Party, the CPSU, and we should draw on them considerably.

The year which is coming to an end was characterized by further progress in normalization, agreement and renewal, by improvements in the economic situation. We did not remain in a defensive position, but went forward overcoming the difficulties, strengthening the Polish link of socialism.

Elections to the Sejm were an important event which served Poland well. We celebrated the anniversaries of important historical events, such as the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the return of the regained territories to Poland.

This was the year in which the Warsaw Pact was prolonged and cooperation with fraternal parties and states was strengthened.

The year just ending was also a time of great enlivenment in international politics, a whole series of new peace proposals made by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states, the whole of our community.

We participated in this trend fully, with total devotion. Both international and domestic needs require Poland's intensified external activities.

Our visits abroad and our active involvement in these important events served this purpose. We are overcoming the political and economic isolation, correcting false perceptions about contemporary Poland, and we are gaining new friends.

Allow me, Comrades, to express my words of respect for your party work, work in your place of employment and civic organizations. Through you, I thank all party members and candidates on behalf of the Politburo, wishing you all the best.

On behalf of the whole party, the Central Committee sends its greeting to all members of political alliances, all civic activists, all who care for national agreement, Poland's future, and the cause of multiplying the achievements of the socialist stage of our history.

May the year of the 10th Congress be good to all of us personally, to our families, the working class and the nation, to Poland, and to the cause of socialism and peace.

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POLITICS

POLAND

COMPOSITION OF PZPR CONGRESS COMMISSION

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The following documents of the 23d PZPR Central Committee Plenum have just been published: a CC resolution specifying the party's tasks in implementing the 1986 Central Annual Plan, and the composition of the PZPR Congress Commission, to be chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Here is the composition of the Commission:

Chairman--PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The working group responsible for drawing up the draft "PZPR Program":

Jozef Czyrek (Chairman), Tomasz Afeltowicz, Bernard Androwiak, Hieronim Andrzejewski, Janina Balcerzak, Marek Bartosik, Jan Baszkiewicz, Ryszard Bazanowski, Ireneusz Babelak, Henryk Bednarski, Jerzy Blaszk, Ryszard Borowski, Ryszard Brodowicz, Zdzislaw Cackowski, Leopold Chojnacki, Tadeusz Czechowicz, Antoni Czernaluk, Jerzy Dabrowski, Kazimierz Doktor, Stanislaw Dorociak, Ignacy Drabik, Boleslaw Faron, Wladyslaw Fidzinski, Felicja Fornalska, Stanislaw Gabrielski, Tadeusz Gierak, Jozef Gil, Janusz Gorski, Stanislaw Grabania, Zdzislaw Grzelak, Zbigniew Hanf, Andrzej Hempel, Jan Iglowski, Henryk Jablonski, Ludwik Janczyszyn, Tadeusz Jaroszewski, Wladyslaw Jonkisz, Jozef Kalisz, Zbigniew Kamecki, Jerzy Kamieniecki, Stefan Kapczyski, Franciszek Karp, Kazimierz Kakol, Stanislaw Kolasa, Kazimierz Kolakowski, Jan Kolodziejczak, Henryk Kondas, Tadeusz Kosturski, Ryszard Kowalczyk, Zbigniew Kowalski, Julian Kraus, Danuta Kruk, Franciszek Ksiezarczyk, Hieronim Kubiak, Franciszek Kubiczek, Jerzy Kurdziel, Barbara Kurdzielewicz, Aleksander Kusnierz, Antoni Kwiatkowski, Kazimierz Lewandowski, Jaroslaw Ladosz, Edward Lukasik, Jerzy Majka, Aleksander Merker, Stanislaw Michalski, Wlodzimierz Michaluk, Heinz Michels, Leszek Miller, Kazimierz Miniur, Eugeniusz Molczyk, Eugeniusz Mroz, Leszek Ogieglo, Andrzej Ornat, Marian Orzechowski, Jan Osuch, Gizela Pawlowska, Tadeusz Pisarski, Henryk Plocha, Bogdan Prus, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Czeslawa Romanowska, Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, Witold Skrabalak, Czeslaw Staszczak, Zofia Stepien, Marian Stepien, Daniel Swedziol, Jerzy Sypek, Bronislaw Syzdek, Jerzy Szmajdzinski, Edward Szydlak, Edward Szymanski, Eugeniusz Szyr, Igor Timofiejuk, Zdzislaw Tokarski, Konrad Tott, Jacek Trojanek, Jerzy Trzesniewski, Tadesz Walichnowski, Andrzej Wasilewski, Henryk Wojtal, Jozef Woloch, Stanislaw Wronski, Antoni Wrobel, Jozef Zajchowski, Sylwester Zawadzki, Jerzy Zieba, and Michal Rola-Zymierski.

The working group responsible for drawing up the "Congress Theses":

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POLITICS

POLAND

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

Vice Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Food

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] At the request of the minister of agriculture, forestry and food, the chairman of the Council of State has appointed Kazimierz Dunaj (M.Sc.) under-secretary of state at this ministry, recalling him, at the same time, from his post as Bialystok Voivod.

Kazimierz Dunaj, who comes from a peasant family, was born at Pomigacze (Bialystok voivodship) in 1940. He holds an M.Sc. degree in farming from the College of Farming in Warsaw and an M.Sc. degree in economics from the [PZPR CC's] Higher School of Social Sciences. From 1962 to 1970, he worked on the Voivodship Board of the Union of Rural Youth in Bialystok, first, as secretary of the Voivodship Council for Agricultural Training, and then, as board's deputy chairman. From 1970 to 1976, he acted, first, as an elected secretary of the Voivodship Committee of the United Peasants Alliance (ZSL) in Bialystok, and then as the committee's deputy chairman. In 1976, he moved to the Voivodship Union of Farming Cooperatives, Samopomac Chlopska, in Bialystok, to take the post of board deputy chairman in charge of agricultural sales. At the same time, he acted as deputy chairman of the ZSL's Voivodship Committee in a voluntary capacity. In 1980, Dunaj was elected chairman of the Bialystok Voivodship Committee of ZSL and a member of the ZSL's Supreme Executive. Since January 1981, Dunaj has been the Voivod of Bialystok.

Under Secretary of State, Council of Ministers

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24-26 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Andrzej Zor Under Secretary of State at the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Andrzej Zor was born in Plonsk in 1940 to an intelligentsia family. He is a graduate of Warsaw University's faculty of Polish language and literature. In 1961 he took his first job at the Workers' University in Warsaw's Wola District. In the years 1962-63 he worked at the Museum of the History of the Polish Revolutionary Movement. From 1963 until 1983 he worked at the

Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, during which time he was promoted to the posts of section head, deputy director of the Department of University Studies and Research, director of the Foreign Relations Department and, in 1982, general director. In 1983 he was transferred to the post of general director at the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Andrzej Zor is a member of the PZPR.

New Lodz President

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Dec 85-1 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] After consultation with the People's Council of the City of Lodz, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jaroslaw Pietrzyk (M.Sc.) as Lodz President. (The former President of Lodz has been appointed minister of construction, land building and municipal services by the Sejm.)

Jaroslaw Pietrzyk was born on 4 March 1942, a son of an intelligentsia family. He is a graduate of the Lodz College of Science and Technology's Electrical Department. He has been active in Lodz for over 20 years both in a professional and voluntary capacity. From 1962 until 1977, he worked at the Elta Factory of Transformers and Traction Gear in Lodz, where in the end he headed the department for the assembly of large transformers. From 1975, he acted as the organizing secretary of the PZPR Factory Committee in a voluntary capacity, and from 1977 he acted as the Factory Committee's First Secretary. From June 1981 he acted as elected First Secretary of the PZPR District Committee of Lodz-Baluty. Soon afterwards he was elected economic secretary of the PZPR Lodz Committee, a function he is still performing. He is also a councillor of the People's Council of the City of Lodz, a member of its Presidium and Chairman of its Commission for Planning, Economy and Finance.

New Poznan Provincial Head

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation of Marian Krol from the post of Poznan voivod in connection with his election to the post of chairman of the Voivodship ZSL Committee. After consulting the Voivodship People's Council, the premier appointed Bronislaw Steplowski to the vacated post.

Bronislaw Steplowski, 43, is of peasant origin and a graduate in economics. After graduation, he started a scientific career at the Poznan Academy of Economics and has published a number of works on the economics of transport. He combined the work with political activity, rising to the position of first secretary of the PZPR branch in the academy. In 1981, he was elected economic secretary of the Voivodship PZPR Committee in Poznan. He was in charge of the implementation of the economic reform. Since March 1984, he has been Poznan deputy voivod.

Secretary of State in Agriculture Ministry

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] At the request of the minister of agriculture, silviculture and food, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Zbigniew Nocznicki Secretary of State at this ministry. Nocznicki will also be the first deputy minister.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked Bogdan Krolewski, first deputy minister and undersecretary of state at the former Ministry of Agriculture and Food, for his work in the post. Krolewski has been elected Presidium member and secretary of the United Peasants Alliance [ZSL] Central Committee and has thus become involved in political activity.

Zbigniew Nocznicki was born in 1930 at Sakowka, Radom Voivodship, to a peasant family. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Forestry of the Agricultural Academy in Warsaw [SGGW]. In 1952 he took up work at the Ministry of Forestry; he then worked at the Rzeszow District of State Forests and at the Office of Forest Development and Surveying in Przemysl and Radom. In 1974 he was appointed section director. From 17 October 1982, until 12 November 1985, Nocznicki was undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Forestry and Timber. He is a member of the ZSL.

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POLITICS

POLAND

OPZZ DISCUSSES EFFECTIVE WORK TIME

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Following a series of discussions of a draft Council of Ministers decision concerning working hours in public enterprises and the amendment of some pertinent regulations with union organizations, the OPZZ Executive Committee yesterday discussed the results of these meetings and their recapitulation submitted by OPZZ's Economic and Economic Policy Commission.

The proposed decision, the committee said, must, above all, specify the period in which it will apply. The unions cannot accept the current 42-hour working week as the mandatory working week forever, with no prospects for getting it reduced in the future. It was proposed to set the expiry deadline for 31 December 1987, with subsequent agreements being worked out both on the ground of the August 1980 deals and of Poland's socioeconomic situation in keeping with widespread expectations of society.

As for the 38 extra days off, they should be named by the labor, pay and social security minister in consultation with the OPZZ. Public transport, the health service, nurseries and kindergartens, entertainment facilities, post offices, shops and banks should have their extra 38 days off named by the relevant ministers, bank presidents, etc., also in consultation with the unions.

Managers of public enterprises should be authorized to declare extra days off, apart from the national system, every month so long as they ensure a 42-hour working week. Such decisions, of course, must be justified economically. Machinery must not lie idle, work must run its normal course, and demand for the given enterprise's products must be met.

Endorsing these proposals, which were put forward during the consultations, the committee said the Council of Ministers decision must be in keeping with the labor code, that it must not curtail existing employee rights, and the final version must be more intelligible and unambiguous than is the current draft.

The OPZZ Executive Committee then appointed members of the Organizing Committee of the Second OPZZ Assembly scheduled to convene in November 1986. The OPZZ Executive also endorsed the candidates it will nominate as members of the 9th Sejm's Socioeconomic Council.

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POLITICS

POLAND

CONTROL FUNCTIONS OF SEJM DESCRIBED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The role of Sejm commissions in the discharge of its legislative and control duties was the subject of a meeting of the Sejm Presidium with chairmen of the commissions and party caucuses on 19 December. During the meeting, views were exchanged on proposals to improve the work of the commissions.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinkowski said that the important thing was for the commissions in the course of their work to pinpoint and remove the weaknesses in the work of organs of state power, indicate overlooked reserves, point to new possibilities and improve on government bills and moves.

Outlining the program of the Sejm's work, the speaker said that the most important task in 1986 will be to examine the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90. It is expected that the Sejm will pass a decision on this matter after the 10th PZPR Congress. At the end of January, the government is to submit to the Sejm an initial version of the five-year plan. The Sejm will discuss it and pass its remarks back to the government prior to the party congress. The Sejm work on this plan is to take the form of an appraisal of the state of worker self-management and of the implementation of the economic reform.

It is expected that the 9th Sejm will pass three times less legislation than its predecessor, and this will make it possible to rationalize the legislative process. This indicates the possibility of preparing the bills more carefully, based on deeper analyses and broad consultations.

There is a need for greater control of the implementation of the legislation already in force. Government agencies have not yet passed some 600 implementing regulations on legislation passed by the 8th Sejm.

During the discussion, a number of speakers voiced their opposition to the practice of setting up permanent sub-commissions, whose existence frequently favored the tendency to examine problems from a point of view influenced by narrow interests. Instead, sub-commissions should be set up on an interim basis to look into specific matters.

The Sejm Presidium considers it indispensable to further increase the Sejm's role, especially with regard to control. The Sejm speaker said each autumn session of the Sejm should be opened with the prime minister's program speech. It would also be desirable for most ministers to present a report on the work of his ministry at least once during a Sejm term. Similar reports should be submitted periodically by the chairman of the Supreme Board of Inspection, the Prosecutor General, the First President of the Supreme Court and the President of the Constitutional Tribunal. The practice of first readings of bills at plenary meetings should be broadened.

While striving to arrive at a common agreement on fundamental issues, deputies should not avoid polemics and should demonstrate their different views if they reflect the genuine position of working people. Government representatives should respond immediately to the problems raised by deputies, their doubts and questions.

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POLITICS

POLAND

NEW TASKS TO SEJM SUPREME CHAMBER OF CONTROL

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28-29 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Sejm deputies have often been hard pressed to attend to all their duties at the Sejm, in its commissions, in their constituencies, and in their own jobs as well. This was especially true of the last Sejm, when the pressure of legislative work was particularly heavy for whole months on end, even years. The 9th Sejm will have a lighter timetable.

The Sejm Presidium has decided to make it a rule that plenary debates and sessions of Sejm commissions, subcommissions and working groups are not to be held during the first 7 days of each month, nor on Mondays. As of 1 January, this decision should make it easier for deputies to plan their work in their constituencies, including their meetings with constituents.

However, this rule will not apply in December, for it is in that month that the Sejm always has a heavy workload connected with the annual budget, which should be approved before the end of the year.

Reports supplied by the Supreme Board of Inspection (NIK) have been of great help to deputies. The fact that NIK is directly responsible to the Sejm has enabled the former to engage in day-to-day cooperation with Sejm commissions. NIK commissions coordinate their plans with Sejm commissions, and NIK officials attend practically all sessions of those bodies. NIK's timetable of inspections to be carried out in the first quarter of 1986 has already been approved by the Sejm Presidium. The latter has been urging the commissions to put on their agendas all the major findings of NIK inspections. Sejm commissions are also urged to look into what government ministers do to carry out NIK's suggestions.

The Sejm Presidium has also entrusted NIK with an important new task, namely, making regular assessments of the implementation of Sejm commissions' recommendations and suggestions. The NIK chairman is to submit a report on this to the Sejm once a year.

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POLITICS

POLAND

LAW ON CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL TAKES EFFECT

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The law on the Constitutional Tribunal takes effect on 1 January. The Tribunal will judge whether laws, decrees and other pieces of legislation adopted by the supreme and central state bodies agree with the Constitution. The Sejm has earlier adopted a resolution on the detailed procedure of action at the Constitutional Tribunal and has elected its 12 members. The Tribunal is not a court, it does not pass judgments in individual cases or administer justice, but it evaluates the lawfulness of the legislation and the individual provisions of legal acts.

The Sejm has authorized a large number of institutions to apply to the Tribunal to examine the lawfulness of pieces of legislation. They include the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council, national trade union organizations, voivodship people's councils and Sejm commissions. The law indicates the consequences of judgments of the Tribunal. If it finds a law unconstitutional, the case will be examined during a plenary meeting of the Sejm. If the charge is confirmed in relation to other pieces of legislation, the body which has issued it will have urgently to change or rescind the regulation.

It has been stressed during work on the law on the Constitutional Tribunal that the foundation of the Tribunal does not diminish the tasks of the bodies ex officio responsible for the state of the legislation. The Tribunal is not going to take over the inspecting role of the Sejm, the Council of State, the government the Supreme Court or the General Prosecutor. The task of the Tribunal will be to reinforce various forms of monitoring the lawfulness of regulations, improve the quality of the law by preventing lawfulness, and eliminate the instances of incoherence and gaps in the legal system. However, the Tribunal cannot undermine the stability of the law. For that reason 5 years have been set as the time limit for lodging applications to examine the constitutionality of legal acts.

The law on the Constitutional Tribunal stresses the role of the Tribunal as a warning system, which will notify the Sejm and other bodies concerned about the legal gaps and shortcomings which it may detect. It will also be possible to turn to the Tribunal with legal questions in connection with administrative, court, arbitrating and other proceedings currently under way.

The text of the law on the Constitutional Tribunal was published in DZIENNIK USTAW No 22 of 1985.

POLITICS

POLAND

ILLEGAL PRINTING HOUSE IN CZESTOCHOWA

Warsaw TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 2 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] In the closing days of 1985, officials from the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Czestochowa discovered and closed down an illegal printing office where a duplicating machine, paper and dyes were found.

An illegal bulletin was being prepared when the security service (SB) officials entered the apartment in Czestochowa. Jaroslaw K., 27, formerly known to the militia and sentenced for similar offenses by a misdemeanor court, and Wiktor P., 32, were found engaged in these preparations.

Preliminary proceedings have been instituted, and the two men were placed in investigative custody.

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POLAND

MESSNER RECEIVES USSR'S ANTONOV

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] On 2 January, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received Aleksei Antonov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, who is currently visiting Poland.

Messner thanked Antonov for the Soviet credits which had made it possible to complete two new production departments at the Huta Pokoj and Huta Katowice steelworks.

Messner and Antonov reviewed the state of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and examined the tasks posed for the near future. They expressed particular satisfaction with the development of trade between their two countries. Premier Messner stressed the importance of the increased supplies of several kinds of consumer goods that Poland had received from the Soviet Union last year.

In connection with the coming session of the Polish-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation, the two politicians examined tasks related to the cooperation programs that have been adopted. They stressed with satisfaction that the progress achieved last year constituted a good starting point for a further tightening of cooperation, especially in the form of new initiatives such as direct cooperation between enterprises, the establishment of joint manufacturing enterprises, and the setting up of joint organizations to carry out specific tasks of research and development.

The meeting was attended by Polish Deputy Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Zbigniew Szalajda, and the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, M. Sienkiewicz.

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POLITICS

POLAND

218 PERSONS RELEASED FROM PRISONS

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The General Prosecutor's Office has announced that the campaign of releasing the people in investigative custody or those convicted for so-called non-criminal offenses has basically come to an end. However, certain individual cases may still be examined.

By 31 December a total of 218 people, including 31 women, had been released. Some 123 people, not yet tried, have been released from investigative custody by decision of prosecutors and 87--by courts. As for those already convicted, three people have been released on parole, in four cases sentence has been suspended pending the launching of pardon proceedings, and one person has been released pending a parole hearing.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PAP POLL ON NEW YEAR OUTLOOK

LD070033 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 6--Following are excerpted replies of various officials to PAP's annual survey which asked these questions: What in the field of your profession or workplace can be called a success in 1985? Which of the recent initiatives you know about should be popularized for the common good? What would you suggest to the Sejm (Parliament) as the number one issue to be tackled this year and what would you suggest to your people's council (local self-government)? What do we need most of all to turn 1986 into a good year for Poland and the Polish people?

Alfred Miodowicz--chairman of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] national trade union agreement: I consider the creation in 1985 of prerequisites for concluding general collective labor contracts and in-factory contracts a success for the trade union movement. I also consider trends toward the movement's integration a positive factor. Among the initiatives which I consider valuable is the foundation of the first Polish trade union enterprise in the Lenin steel mill which recovers waste raw materials. I would like the Sejm to seriously tackle the issue of the minimum living standard in 1986. The best wish for all of us is to make use of the chances to save materials and energy. Waste should be severely punished. On the other hand, saving must be profitable. The budget deficit cannot be endlessly made up for by price increases.

Stanislaw Bejger--PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk: Among the most important achievements of the Gdansk Voivodship Party organization I count the electoral campaign to the Sejm and the over 70 percent turnout of in the elections, which in the difficult conditions of the Voivodship and given concentrated activity by the anti-socialist forces, is an expression of decisive support lent to the Pron [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] program by the Polish seacoast community.

The Sejm should this year concentrate on a better utilization of industrial potential raw materials and managerial cadres. In order to make 1986 a good year for Poland and the whole society, not only people holding managerial posts but everybody must prove that the elections to

the Sejm marked a qualitatively higher stage of democracy and were an expression of joint responsibility for the destiny of the country.

Bishop Wieslaw Skolucki--ordinary of the Polish Catholic Church diocese, chairman of the Wroclaw chapter of the Polish Ecumenical Council: A vast majority of Polish people pray every [word indistinct] the words: 'And give us our daily bread...' In view of the enormous waste of bread food in Poland and the related disregard for the toil of farmers I wish the government to work out a program of feeding the nation which would be based on respect for bread... What Poland will need most in 1986 and the years to come is the reconstruction of work ethic as well as kindness among people and a feeling of joint responsibility for all national goods and values.

Jerzy Milian--composer, director of the Polish Radio and Television Band in Katowice: We above all need an atmosphere of peace and agreement in our country and also peace in the world, not only in 1986. The meeting of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States has injected us with some optimism and I hope that it will bear fruit by removing the threat of armed conflicts and bringing about an atmosphere of cooperation between the East and West.

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CSO: 2020/77

7 February 1986

POLAND

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 7

[Text] Moscow (PAP)--Andrei Gromyko, CPSU Politburo member and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received Polish Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf in the Kremlin on Thursday. Ambassador Natorf presented his credentials.

Presenting his credentials, Natorf stressed that the Polish-Soviet alliance was the principal guarantee of Poland's security, of the inviolability of the country's frontiers and of peaceful conditions for the building of socialism. This alliance, energetic actions to strengthen the socialist community and promote progress and peace throughout the world and all-round Polish-Soviet cooperation were imperatives of the day and vital to the interests of the Polish people, Natorf said.

Ambassador Natorf stressed that the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union was a fundamental principle of the Polish Government's policy. He also stressed the importance of Polish-Soviet cooperation in international affairs, as this serves the security of both countries and increases the prestige of the socialist community.

Accepting Natorf's credentials, Gromyko stressed that important events were taking place in the Soviet Union at present. Intensive preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are under way. The CPSU has adopted a policy of speeding up the economic and social development of the country and has geared its foreign policy to halting the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into outer space, and to strengthening lasting peace.

In its efforts to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union is cooperating closely with the fraternal socialist countries. The pre-Congress documents of the CPSU and the PZPR stress that relations with the socialist countries are the most important aspect of the Soviet foreign policy.

Gromyko stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state leadership devoted great attention to strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples. The Soviet Union deeply appreciates Poland's contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact, and the country's activity in the struggle for European and world security.

In conclusion, Gromyko expressed the confidence that, as Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Natorf would contribute to the noble cause of further strengthening and developing friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Following the ceremony of presenting credentials, Gromyko and Natorf held a warm and friendly conversation. Other participants in the meeting were Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet T. Menteshashvili and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister V. Loginov.

/8309

CSO: 2020/76

POLAND

PRESS COUNCIL EXAMINES SOCIOECONOMIC DRAFT PLAN

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The Press Council met on 9 January to examine the development of the material and technical base of the press, radio and TV as presented in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90.

The Press Council expressed the opinion that raising the circulation of the press (of dailies--by 3 percent annually, and of the remaining periodicals--by 5 percent annually) was one of the most important tasks. According to these suggestions, by the year 1990 the total annual press circulation should exceed 56 million copies, i.e., 108.5 copies per capita [sic]. The circulation of the press for children and young people, farmers' papers and scientific periodicals should increase especially rapidly.

As for the development of the technical base of radio and TV, reception of the TV First Channel should be made possible throughout the country and reception of the Second Channel should be substantially broadened. A Third Channel should be inaugurated by the year 1990. The number of domestic radio channels should be increased to five and the scope and reception of the foreign radio service (especially of broadcasts for expatriate Poles) should be expanded. It is also hoped that more stereo programs will be broadcast.

The Press Council expressed support for the idea of setting up an inter-ministerial team to deal with problems of satellite TV. The team would cooperate with other socialist countries.

The Council proposed that production of stereo radio, TV sets and video equipment should be started or expanded. The Council has also suggested the possibility of taking these articles off the list of luxury articles (which involves higher prices).

The meeting of the Press Council was attended by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych, Politburo alternate member and CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk, the management of leading news institutions--the Prasa Ksiazka-Ruch publishing house, the State Broadcasting Authority and the PAP--and representatives of the ministries directly concerned with the functioning of the media.

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CSO: 2020/76

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

YOUNG STATE BUREAUCRATS MEET-- (PAP) The Third All-Poland Meeting of Young State Bureaucrats organized by the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) met in Jadwisin. The participants met with Jerzy Jaskiernia, general secretary of PRON. At the meeting they discussed the need for broader inclusion of ZSMP circles into government administrative circles in the implementation of the PRON platform. Policy matters concerning the party program for youth were presented by Leszek Miller, director of youth affairs, Department of the PZPR Central Committee. The problems of improving government administration activity were discussed at the meeting with Minister Michal Janiszewski, chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

CUBAN CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--(PAP) The 5-year plan for the years 1986-1990 for implementation of the cultural and educational agreement between the People's Republic of Poland and the Republic of Cuba was signed on 23 November in Warsaw. The plan was signed by Ernest Kucza, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Asela de los Santos, Cuban first deputy minister of education. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

NATORF AT STUDENT UNION SESSION--A plenary session held in Warsaw of the Council of Polish University Student Association focused on the international activity of the Polish academic movement. Speaking to the participants, Wlodzimierz Natorf, director of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee, pointed out the importance of tightening the bonds between the Unions of Polish Academic Youth and their counterparts in socialist countries. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/12766

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING--A session of the Provincial People's Council took place on 25 November in Piotrkow Trybunalski. One of the main points on the program was a discussion of the guidelines of the voivodship social-economic plan for 1986-1990 and the voivodship annual 1986 plan. Much attention was paid to the development of the social activity of the province residents. Prof Kazimierz Secomski, member of the People's State Council participating in the proceedings, emphasized the importance of that issue. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/12766

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY--On 26 November Jerzy Jaskiernia, secretary general of the National Council of PRON, met with the leadership of the Council of Friendship with Nations Societies and with Prof Janusz Symonides,

chairman of the council. On behalf of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of PRON, J. Jaskiernia delivered a ceremonious address in honor of the 10th anniversary of the council. In his address he emphasized the social role of the Friendship with Nations Movement in spreading and presenting of the foreign policy principles of the socialist state in Polish society. The policy, one of the main areas of national understanding, is aimed at assuring the peaceful and sovereign existence of Poland as well as its dignified position in the arena of international politics. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

JAPANESE UNIONISTS VISIT OPZZ--(PAP) A Japanese union delegation is presently in Poland. One of the delegation members is Hildeo Tani, general secretary of the Center of International Exchange serving the headquarters of three Japanese unions. Pawel Szymanski, vice chairman of the OPZZ, met with the delegation and discussed the recent development of the Polish trade union movement. The Japanese delegation presented the current situation of their trade union movement and discussed the perspectives for cooperation with the OPZZ. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

ACADEMIC-SEJM DELEGATE AT UN--New York (PAP) (C) Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, received Prof Jozef Gierowski, rector of Jagiellonian University. The rector made reference to his earlier visit to the United Nations University in Tokyo and to his meetings with the representatives of that institution. That institution, established in 1972-1973, inspires and coordinates the work of academic institutes on all continents concerning the world's important social problems. The rector informed the secretary general of the plans for cooperation between the Jagiellonian University and the Tokyo institution, which met with interest and a friendly reception. The deputy secretary general of the United Nations, Eugeniusz Wyzner, and the chief of the Permanent Representation of the Polish People's Republic at the United Nations, Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta took part in the discussion. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

PZPR HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION MEETS--A 2-day field session of the Commission of the Protection of the People's Health and the Environment of the Central Committee of the PZPR began in Katowice. The meeting focused on evaluating the state of environmental protection in the Katowice voivodship in light of the current situation in the country and also on any corrective actions. During the first day of the session members of the Commission were able to visit 10 industrial factories in the region. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/12766

BLOC JOURNALISTS CONCLUDE MEETING--The international working seminar for journalists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, USSR and Poland entitled "The Role of Journalists in Further Consolidating Friendship and Cooperation Among Socialist States" has ended. The seminar, held in Warsaw, was organized by the SD Party of the Polish People's Republic. Participants in the seminar met with Jerzy Urban, media spokesman for the Polish Government. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 2] 13073/12766

PEACE SEMINAR CONCLUDES--A symposium on issues of education for peace, held in Krakow, ended on 27 November. The symposium was organized by Jagiellonian University and the Military Political Academy. Taking part in the 2-day long proceedings were distinguished military and civilian scholars, specialists in sociology, psychology, education, political science, history and philosophy as well as academic youth. Jozef Czyrek, who is a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, sent a letter to the participants. General Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army and vice minister of national defense, also sent a letter to the participants. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 9] 13073/12766

POLITICAL TALKS WITH DUTCH--The Hague (PAP) Polish-Dutch political consultations between the ministers of foreign affairs were held in the Hague. Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernest Kucza, headed the Polish delegation, and the Dutch were represented by A.P.K. Jacobvits, general director for political affairs. P.A.J.M. Steenkamp, speaker of the First House of Parliament, received E. Kucza. He also carried on a discussion with Minister of Foreign Affairs H. van den Broekien. The Polish ambassador also took part in the consultations. Crucial problems of the international situation, the state and perspectives for East-West relations and the development of bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed. The need for returning to detente, effective disarmament, checking the nuclear arms race and preventing its extension into space were emphasized. They pointed to the necessity of intensifying contacts in the area of bilateral relations. The Polish delegation maintained that normalization of financial-credit relations would serve further development of economic cooperation and trade exchanges. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 7] 13073/12766

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--(C) (PAP) Polish-Bulgarian cooperation in higher education is developing favorably. From the 23rd to the 26th a delegation of the Ministry of National Education under the leadership of Aleksandr Fol, head of the ministry, was in Warsaw. Talks with representatives of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education were held and they were able to become acquainted with the work of a few institutions of higher education. Special attention was paid to scientific research and to the effectiveness of joint research. It was decided to strive for complete implementation of specialist exchanges on the post-graduate, doctoral and undergraduate level, as well as youth academic groups during summer training programs. At the end of the visit on Tuesday a protocol of the talks was signed by Minister Aleksandr Fol and Minister Benon Miskiewicz. In an interview with a Polish journalist, the Bulgarian minister expressed his satisfaction with the visit to Poland, and especially with the opportunity he had to become acquainted with the work of institutions of higher education. He emphasized that the cooperation experienced since the protocol signed a year ago shows how well it has been carried out. He attached great meaning to the creation of specialist staffs of the highest qualifications, as this is a condition for socialist states to progress. We want to create joint research groups, both for basic and applied sciences. With that we must determine the precise tasks for the scientists and at the same time the possibilities for their implementation. In addition to student and specialists exchanges, we want both sides to invite specialists for lectures, seminars and participation in research. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Nov 85 p 5] 13073/12766

POPE SENDS HOSPITAL GIFT--Pope John Paul II has sent another gift to the Voivodship Hospital in Tarnow. It is a unique piece of diagnostic equipment called an immunovideonephelometer, for use in diagnosis of allergic, rheumatic, and other disorders occurring under normal circumstances. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Nov 85 p 1] 10790

SEJM CALENDAR CHANGED--The tasks of deputies in the Sejm, their territorial activity, and also their professional obligations often clash. This was particularly noticed in the past term of office when the volume of work in parliament was exceptionally great. At present, in the 9th term of office, it has been decided to introduce an essential change in the calendar of Sejm work. The Sejm Praesidium has decided not to convene meetings of the Sejm, nor of its commissions, subcommissions, and teams during the first 7 days of each month. The same applies to each Monday. The decision is to take force in January and should help deputies plan their territorial activity and meetings with the electorate. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Dec 85 LD] /6662

LUBLIN WORKER-PEASANT INSPECTORATE--In the Lublin voivodship, after the holiday break, the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate inspection groups have resumed their activity. Speaking from Lublin, Adam Tomanek: Today, they will visit several towns of the Lublin Voivodship Region. Last year, 365 social inspectors and 183 representatives of inspection bodies took part in the inspections on Lublin Voivodship territory, including the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Voivodship Department of Internal Affairs, the State Trade Inspectorate, the Treasury Chamber and others. The inspection encompassed 371 socialized institutions, and 21 privately-owned facilities. As a result of the inspection, in Lublin alone, 50 empty apartments were discovered; the allocation of apartments in Kock was repeated; 112 managers were penalized, some dismissed, for the chaos reigning in institutions under their control. Last year's inspection confirmed in full the purpose and usefulness of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate in the daily life of the region. [Adam Tomanek report from Lublin] [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 11 Jan 86 LD] /6662

MESSNER, JARUZELSKI POPULARITY DISCUSSED--Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Research Center, discusses in general terms the public mood from surveys conducted in 1985. The feeling of uncertainty and doubt about visible improvement of the economic situation and stabilization in the immediate future remains a predominant factor. The final question asked by interviewer Jerzy Malczynski concerns popularity of particular personalities of political life. [Kwiatkowski] Yes, we also asked about it, and one has to say that the new premier, Professor Zbigniew Messner, is clearly liked, more clearly than many other politicians. Generally speaking, it is as follows:

24.6 percent have formed an opinion about him. I like him; such is a literal answer by a respondent; or he points out, 26.3 percent say that they have no formed opinion on him but they like him. So, here you have almost 51 percent of the Poles who like the new head of the government. [Malczynski] Are there many of those who express antipathy? [Kwiatkowski] Only 14.4 percent express caution. This is not antipathy, but an expression of cautious appraisal. Of the remaining people of the state political leadership, only General Wojciech Jaruzelski has an even higher percentage index, because more than 71 percent of the adult population have the same feeling toward him as to Professor Messner. [Malczynski] Thank you, and I am sorry that I have forced you to talk about these interesting details you do not like to talk about, but I think that this is interesting to our listeners. Thank you. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Jan 85 LD] /6662

TARNOW FIRST SECRETARY RETIRES--This year's tasks for the Tarnow voivodship party organization in implementing the socioeconomic goals of the region's development have been discussed at a plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow. A plan of political and organizational undertakings during a campaign before the 10th party congress was also approved. In the part of the meeting devoted to organizational matters, Jozef Czyrek spoke on behalf of the Politburo about a request submitted by Stanislaw Opalko to release him from the post of voivodship committee first secretary due to retirement. The plenum approved the motion. Jozef Czyrek thanked Stanislaw Opalko for his 4-year effort in leading the Tarnow Party Organization. He also handed over a letter of thanks from Wojciech Jaruzelski. Next, in a secret ballot Wladyslaw Plewniak, until now secretary for organizational matters, was elected to the post of first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 11 Jan 86 LD] /6662

CSO: 2600/230

POLITICS

ROMANIA

PRESS TREATMENT OF U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

AU111729 Bucharest Dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of 9 January devote about half of page 6 to developments in the Libyan-U.S. dispute. Both dailies carry the 300-word AGERPRES statement on the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya, covered by the first referent item, and an identical 1,000-word group of factual reports on negative international reaction to the U.S. President's executive order "to practically end all direct economic activities between the United States or U.S. citizens with Libya." This selective group of items includes: a report on USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's condemnation of the U.S. measure as a "manifestation of the policy of new globalism"; a report on a PRC spokesman's statement "condemning recent terrorist acts at the Rome and Vienna Airports and expressing concern over the reaction of U.S. and Israel authorities"; a report on Libyan leader Al-Qadhafi's interview with foreign journalists, where he said that "the best way to reduce tension in the ties with the United States is through understanding and disengagement"; reports from such capitals as Athens, The Hague, Vienna, Belgrade, Tokyo, Tunis, and Rabat on the local governments' disapproving stands concerning the U.S. sanctions. A similar group of factual accounts of the dispute, along with the rendering of the AGERPRES statement, is carried by the Bucharest weekly LUMEA on page 7 of its issue No. 2 signed to press on 9 January.

The dailies also carry critical commentaries on this event, similar in contents but attributed to different authors. Thus, SCINTEIA carries a 1,050-word article by V. Alexandrescu entitled: "The way of economic sanctions running counter to the interests of peace and collaboration, to the principles of international legality," which is identical to the second referent item; ROMANIA LIBERA carries a 1,500-word article signed by Corneliu Vlad entitled "International developments require, more than ever, restraint against the policy of the use or threat of force," which is covered by the third referent item. The weekly LUMEA also carries on page S6 and 7 a 2,300-word unattributed editorial article on this subject entitled "The imperative of refraining from the policy of force and the need to solve all conflicts and differences between states by peaceful means and negotiations," covered by the fourth referent item. All these articles criticize the U.S. decision on sanctions as a manifestation of the "counterproductive policy of force and the threat of force."

Bucharest SCINTEIA on both 10 and 11 January carries on page 6 a group of items totaling some 800 words and entitled: "Reactions to the U.S. decision to impose economic sanctions against Libya."

The group of items in SCINTEIA of 10 January includes a report on Al-Qadhdhafi's meeting with ambassadors of some west European countries at which he stressed "the need to preserve security and relations" between Libya and the other countries; a report on the fact that "the FRG Government will not join the economic sanction imposed by the U.S. president against the Libyan Jamahiriya;" and a report on the British Government "declining President Ronald Reagan's invitation to join the economic sanctions" against Libya. The latter report adds that the British Government will "not undermine these measures and that it is in solidarity with the U.S. Administration in its decision to combat terrorism." This group of items also includes reports on other countries' disapproving stands on the U.S. economic sanctions.

The selective group of items on 11 January include: A report on Al-Qadhdhafi's press conference at which he stressed that the economic sanctions "will not affect Libya" and that he will take an "initiative favoring Arab unity in order to create a new international zone" to improve political and trade relations in the Mediterranean; a report on George Shultz' press conference at which he admits that the call for concerted action against Libya has not "been a great success" in western Europe; and a report on the TASS statement in support of Libya stressing that "the Soviet Union most firmly condemns the hostile anti-Libyan campaign launched by the United States and Israel, the economic sanctions, and demonstrative military preparations against that sovereign state. Such actions cannot be termed other than dangerous for peace and security both in the mediterranean basin and beyond its boundary." It is also noted that the TASS statement stressed that "Soviet leading circles expect that healthy reasoning will prevail in the United States" and that dangerous consequences will be seriously weighed. The other reports on stands by various other states all reprehend the U.S. sanctions against Libya.

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CSO: 2700/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

STATE SECURITY PARTY AKTIV CABLE TO CEAUCESCU

AU131105 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jan 86 p 1

["Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, by Participants in the Assessment Meeting of the Command and Party Aktiv of the State Security Department"]

[Text] The command and party aktiv of the State Security Department, which held an assessment meeting [on 8 January 1986], sent the following telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces:

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander,

At this time of great commitment, high communist responsibility, and full mobilization of all our people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, to implement the targets of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the basic command and party aktiv of the State Security Department has held an assessment meeting which examined--in a climate of profound party exactingness and combativeness and in the spirit of the orientations and guidelines you constantly give us, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander--the activity carried out in 1985 and also established ways and means to better and more efficiently fulfill the missions entrusted by the party for the defense of the state's security.

With great honor and legitimate gratitude, the meeting pointed out the enthusiastic participation of the security apparatus, along with the entire country, in the jubilee and most significant anniversary of 20 years since the historic Ninth RCP Congress--an event of crucial importance for the present and future of the fatherland--which, expressing the unflinching will of the entire nation, has elected you at the head of the party, thus opening up a new era in Romania's history, an era of fulfillment of the Romanian people's highest aspirations, which we call, with justified patriotic pride, "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

Expressing the full endorsement of the state security cadres for our party-state domestic and foreign policy as well as the firm determination to unswervingly work to exemplarily fulfill the tasks and targets established by the 13th party congress, the participants in the debates unanimously highlighted the decisive role and importance of your eminent political personality in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

We are doing our high honor-bound duty as soldiers in reporting that the state security basic aktiv has again pointed out, with special feelings of gratitude, the profoundness and large horizon of your theoretical thinking and practical activity as brilliant revolutionary strategist and creator of the original national doctrine on defending the supreme values of our socialist society, a doctrine which scientifically substantiates and guides the state security activity.

Proceeding from the valuable lessons drawn from the highly important orientations and requirements you made at the November 1985 RCP Central Committee Plenum, at the assessment meeting with the basic command and party aktiv of the army and on other important political occasions, our assessment meeting has deeply and exactly analyzed, in a critical and self-critical spirit, the way in which the missions entrusted to us were fulfilled.

Likewise, on the basis of orders, orientations, and recommendations constantly received from you, we have taken new steps to increase the operational and preventive capability of state security bodies.

The meeting clearly emphasized that the results attained last year are due to the direct leadership of the security activity by the party and to the constant care you personally show, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander, for further improving the activity of the state of the revolutionary workers democracy and all its bodies.

In the spirit of your directive and of the orders and recommendations which you give us on a continuing basis, we will further develop cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior bodies, the army, patriotic guards, paramilitary youth detachments for the fatherland's defense, and the working people's collectives, with a view to defending revolutionary achievements and our socialist system.

On this occasion, too, we pledge to you, Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will always promote a party spirit and revolutionary vigilance and combativeness in our entire activity. We will carry out an intensive political, organizational and educational work, with a view to consistently asserting a high feeling of duty and responsibility to the party and people, by ceaselessly striving to raise the all-round training and develop the political and professional skills of the apparatus, so that our state security bodies can exemplarily fulfill their missions, under all circumstances.

We report to you, Comrade Supreme Commander, that, in accordance with your constant recommendations, we will unswervingly give priority to applying the concept of preventing any actions that are contrary to the people's interests, we will firmly defend socialist legality, and we will do everything to thwart any attack on the working people's revolutionary achievements and the state security.

Along with all the people, we meet the forthcoming anniversary of your long revolutionary activity and birthday with the warmest sentiments of love and high regard, thus expressing our profound gratitude to you. We wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, long life, much health and vigor, and many bright years at the head of our party and state, along with the esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, in order to lead our diligent and enthusiastic people toward new and ever greater victories in promoting the fatherland's all-round flourishing, fully asserting free, dignified, and sovereign Socialist Romania among the world's nations, and building the happy future of our socialist nation.

We assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will forcefully and resolutely act--in unshakable unity, together with all the people, around the party and its secretary general--to unswervingly implement the party's scientific and revolutionary policy, apply and observe the country's laws, and exactly carry out your orders, orientations, and recommendations. We solemnly pledge, on this occasion, too, to spare no effort to implement the great tasks established by the 13th party congress; we will always do our duty and, following your constant and bright example of heroically serving the supreme interests of the party and people, our dearest and highest goal will be to defend the freedom, independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We salute you Comrade Supreme Commander!

The Command and Party Aktiv of the State Security Department

/9738

CSO: 2700/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

INTERIOR MINISTRY PARTY AKTIV CABLE TO CEAUSESCU

AU131239 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] During an assessment meeting, the Command and Party Aktiv of the Ministry of Interior sent the following cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces:

Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: In an atmosphere of great patriotic engagement, responsibility, and revolutionary elan that characterizes the beginning of this year--the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan--and that is generated by the historic documents of the 13th RCP congress, by the decisions of our revolutionary-workers democratic forums which took place at the end of last year, and by the contents of the message you addressed to the people on the occasion of the new year, the command and party aktiv of the Ministry of the Interior--in its assessment meeting--examined with exactingness and party responsibility the activity carried out in 1985 to vigilantly and firmly protect the material and cultural assets of our people, public order, the legal rights and interests of our citizens, and our homeland's independence and sovereignty.

The command and party aktiv of the Ministry of the Interior--by voicing the thoughts and desires of the communists and of all staff--once again reaffirms its sentiments of great admiration, esteem, and fervent gratitude for your untiring activity as an excellent revolutionary militant and fervent patriot, ingenious leader of our party and state, founder of socialist Romania, prominent figure of the present-day world, and as a bold and untiring fighter for implementing the noble ideals of peace, cooperation, and social progress.

Discussing with a great sense of responsibility the results registered by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior, under the party's constant leadership and guidance, as well as the tasks falling on us in the current stage under the historic decisions of the high forum of the Communists and under your ingenious sociopolitical work that represents a creative application of the dialectical and historic materialism to the specific conditions in our country, the command and party aktiv also stressed, in a critical and self-critical spirit and with revolutionary exactingness, existent failings

and shortcomings and established tangible and mobilizing measures designed to continue to perfect and improve the quality and efficiency of our overall activity.

In the light of your recommendations and orders, the command and party aktiv of the ministry has expressed its firm determination to act with vigilance, increased combativeness, and in close cooperation with the masses of working people and with the bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy to strengthen order and discipline in our society, to ensure the constant respect and application of socialist law and of the norms of social conduct, and to increase the effectiveness of measures to prevent combat violations and other antisocial deeds in order to thwart any attempt to harm the interests and historic achievements of our people. We will intensify our concern with increasing the role of the party bodies and organizations in the activity of all units, with constantly improving the level of political-ideological training, the military and specialized training of our staff, and with more consistently promoting--throughout our activity--the party spirit, an atmosphere of exacting work, and a sense of great communist responsibility.

We want to assure you, much esteemed and beloved Supreme Commander that, inspired by your personal example of revolutionary devotion and passion, and of dedication to our nation's interests, we will struggle with all our creative energy and strengthen to fulfill--to the letter and at a qualitatively higher level--the party's decisions and the country's laws, the directive and valuable recommendations given by you at the assessment meeting of the basic command and party aktiv of the Army, and the provisions of the new directive regarding the army's military and political training, thus making our contribution, together with all our people, to protecting the basic assets of our society and to implementing the great work of building socialism and communism on the ancient soil of our dear homeland, Romania.

At this special time when--in complete unity--the party and people are preparing to celebrate your birthday and your longstanding revolutionary activity, please permit us, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to pay our warm and respectful military homage and to convey warmest wishes for a long, happy and completely healthy life, and great work energy to the benefit and the happiness of our entire nation and for the glory and greatness of our dear homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Salut, Comrade Supreme Commander!

Command and party aktiv of the Ministry of the Interior

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CSO: 2700/62

POLITICS

ROMANIA

LAW ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD PLAN FOR 1986

AU282018 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 85 p 3

["Law on the development plan for agriculture and the food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1986," adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 18 December in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the following law:

Article 1. The 1986 development plan for agriculture and the food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania is adopted.

The major indexes for the development of agriculture and the food industry are as follows:

percentages, calculated on
the basis of prices on 30
November 1985

Index	Increase compared to 1985
1. overall agricultural production	6-7
2. net agricultural production	10-12
3. industrial commodity-output	7
4. labor productivity calculated on the basis of commodity output value:	
--in state agriculture	12
--in industry	12.5
5. total investments from state funds and the funds of cooperative organizations	3.8
6. reduction of expenditures per 1,000 lei of commodity-output:	
--in state agricultural enterprises	12.4
--in industry--total	3.8
7. incomes of the peasantry, derived from work in agricultural production cooperatives and private farming, per active person	2.4

Article 2. By the end of 1986 the agricultural land area will total at least 15,080,000 hectares, of which the cultivated arable land area will be 10,010,000 hectares; 2 million hectares will be cultivated with successive and second crops of corn, sunflower, soybean, sugar beet, beans, vegetables, and fodder crops. The irrigated cultivated land will total 3,360,000 hectares, of which the arable land will total 3,200,000 hectares.

Article 3. By the end of 1986 livestock numbers will reach the following levels:

	unit of measurement	1986
Cattle	1,000 heads	8,500
of which:		
--cows and buffalo cows	1,000 heads	2,937
--pregnant heifers	1,000 heads	683
Pigs	1,000 heads	15,000
of which:		
--sows	1,000 heads	1,185
--sheep and goats	1,000 heads	24,000
Egg-laying fowl	1,000 heads	67,000

Article 4. Given normal weather conditions in 1986, agriculture--the second basic branch of the national economy--is expected to achieve the following production levels for the principal agricultural products:

	unit of measurement	1986
Seed grains--total	1,000 metric tons	31,000
of which:		
--wheat and rye	1,000 metric tons	10,800
--corn and sorghum	1,000 metric tons	17,400
--barley and double-row barley	1,000 metric tons	2,800
Sugar beets	1,000 metric tons	10,250
Sunflower and rape	1,000 metric tons	1,180
Flax for oil	1,000 metric tons	110
Soybeans	1,000 metric tons	750
Beans	1,000 metric tons	340
Flax and hemp for fiber	1,000 metric tons	850
Fall potatoes	1,000 metric tons	6,600
Field vegetables	1,000 metric tons	7,700
Fruits	1,000 metric tons	2,900
Grapes	1,000 metric tons	2,245
Meat on the hoof	1,000 metric tons	2,938
Cow and buffalo cow's milk	1,000 hectoliters	61,170
Wool	metric tons	52,000
Eggs	million units	8,300

The levels envisaged for agricultural production are the minimum. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and the Executive Committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality will endeavor to exceed those provisions.

Article 5. On the basis of the production envisaged, deliveries of the main agricultural products to the state will be as follows:

	unit of measurement	1986
Wheat-rye	thousand metric tons	7,700
Corn-sorghum	thousand metric tons	6,000
Barley and double-row barley	thousand metric tons	600
Soybeans	thousand metric tons	700
Beans	thousand metric tons	170
Sunflower and rape	thousand metric tons	1,165
Flax for oil	thousand metric tons	92
Sugar beets	thousand metric tons	9,500
Flax and hemp for fiber	thousand metric tons	735
Fall potatoes	thousand metric tons	2,500
Field vegetables	thousand metric tons	3,780
Fruits	thousand metric tons	2,075
Grapes	thousand metric tons	1,650
Meat on the hoof	thousand metric tons	2,031
Cow and buffalo cow's milk	thousand hectoliters	25,500
Wool	metric tons	42,000
Eggs	million units	3,350

Article 6. In 1986, production of major industrial items will reach the following levels:

	units of measurement	1986
Slaughtered meat--total	thousand metric tons	2,200
of which:		
--state stock meat from		
slaughtering houses	thousand metric tons	1,474
Canned meat	thousand metric tons	97
Processed meat	thousand metric tons	385
Fish	thousand metric tons	380
Milk for consumption	thousand hectoliters	6,600
Butter	thousand metric tons	52
Cheese	thousand metric tons	103
Edible oil	thousand metric tons	543
Sugar	thousand metric tons	960
Sterilized and pasteurized canned		
fruit and vegetables	thousand metric tons	550
Crude wine	thousand hectoliters	9,150
Beer	thousand hectoliters	13,500

Article 7. To fulfill the targets envisaged in the agricultural and food industry plan and special programs and to firmly apply the principle of self-management and regional self-sufficiency, the Council of Ministers will see to it that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, and the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality will take measures to:

- a) Firmly implement the 1986 tasks under the national program to ensure safe and stable agricultural yields by making complete use of the allocated technical-material base;
- b) Execute the task to expand agricultural lands and arable areas by making use of certain nonagricultural lands and strictly respecting the deadlines approved for recovering and reclaiming lands for agricultural purposes from areas assigned for investment projects and for other purposes;
- c) Make complete and intensive use of the production potential of the land-stock by seeing to it that each owner makes complete use of agricultural areas in conformity with plan provisions, that the qualitative land valuation and organization continues so as to establish the production potential of all agricultural areas and work out crop rotation systems according to crop zones with stable fields and of optimal size;
- d) Introduce and expand the cultivation of the most productive varieties and hybrids, produce and use biologically superior seeds, ensure an optimal plant density in keeping with the provisions of the law, fertilize and tend to crops at optimal times, prevent and combat plant disease and pests, carry out the necessary irrigation work on all areas equipped with irrigation systems, and to see to it that all equipment is used rationally and that fuel and energy consumption is reduced;
- e) Increase vegetable production in keeping with consumer requirements in each county and ensure consumer supplies of fresh vegetables for the longest possible periods of the year; ensure orchard and vineyard maintenance work, modernize and plant new orchards within intensive and superintensive cultivation systems;
- f) Completely use agricultural lands assigned for second and successive crops to cultivate corn, vegetables, sunflower, soybeans, sugar beets, and fodder plants;
- g) Assign agricultural lands for highly productive intensive crops on schedule and ensure the technical-material base and all necessary conditions to achieve record yields in conformity with the programs adopted for each county; periodically train specialists, machine operators and other workers in agriculture, so that they become thoroughly acquainted with the specific technologies of each crop;

h) Harvest, transport, and store crops at the optimal time in order to cut losses to the minimum and to ensure the necessary areas for preserving and storing products;

i) Substantially develop the animal breeding sector in socialist agriculture and in people's private farms by:

- improving breeds and breeding, achieving the planned birth rates, and reducing losses to the minimum;

- increasing the number of cattle raised in microframes attached to truck farming, orchards, and vineyards, and the number of pigs in annex farms;

- increasing average animal outputs and strictly observing animal delivery weights stipulated in the plan;

- increasing fodder outputs per hectare and fodder yields on natural pastures and grazing woods by expanding melioration work in such areas; more extensively utilizing bulk fodder and byproducts and increasing their nutritive value.

In order to secure the necessary fodder for animal breeding at minimal production and transportation costs, the county agricultural and silvicultural bodies will ensure that fields sown to fodder crops are in the immediate neighborhood of livestock farms; similarly, those in charge of natural pastures and grazing woods will conclude longer-term contracts with livestock farms and complexes for the utilization of pasture fields. Livestock farms and complexes are responsible for carrying out agricultural and crop improvements on fields under contract and for maintaining and rationally exploiting them;

- They are responsible for further modernizing livestock farms and complexes ensuring the necessary amount of water for livestock by adopting inexpensive solutions;

- They are responsible for working out, together with the Committee for Problems of Working People's Councils, the council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the Ministry of Forestry, and the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, appropriate measures to fulfill and overfulfill the plan tasks concerning domestic rabbits, beekeeping, and fish farming; likewise, they will also act to develop agriculture by involving private farms, schools, and forestry units in this activity;

j) Improve production and labor organization in all agricultural units, resolutely implement the overall contract system, continuously improve labor norms, establish manpower expenditures for each unit, increase responsibility for strictly applying production technologies, perform timely and high-quality agricultural operations, and strengthen order and discipline;

k) Increase economic efficiency in all state and cooperative joint agro-industrial councils and all agricultural units.

Article 8. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the department for the Contracting, Procuring, and Storing of Agricultural Products, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, and the Executive committees and bureaus of the People's Councils will take measures to ensure the entire centralized state supply of agricultural products and county consumer supplies and will resolutely implement the principles of regional self-management and self-sufficiency with a view to ensuring proper supplying of the population throughout the year.

Article 9. In order to achieve the agricultural yields envisaged for 1986, the technical-material base of agriculture will be developed as follows:

- a) The agricultural sector will be supplied with 17,000 agricultural tractors, with 5,600 combines and machines for grain and fodder harvesting, and with other agricultural machinery and equipment;
- b) 42.2 million metric tons of organic fertilizers; 2,200,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash; and 60,000 metric tons of active pesticides will be used;
- c) 550,000 hectares will be irrigated so that by the end of the year the irrigated area will total 3,170,000 hectares, in conformity with the endorsed program;
- d) Drainage work will be performed on 450,000 hectares, anti-soil erosion work on 245,000 hectares, agricultural land and soil improvement and liming work on 290,000 hectares; scarification work on 200,000 hectares, and soil loosening and subsoil shattering work on 1,431,000 hectares.

Article 10. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, the Executive Committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality, the county directorates for agriculture and the food industry, and agricultural producers commissions will assist private producers with seeds and seedlings, valuable stud material, fodder, and technical assistance and guidance with a view to achieving the largest possible vegetable and animal yields in conformity with the uniform program adopted.

Article 11. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, the Central Union of Production, Procurement, and Marketing Cooperatives, the Executive Committees of the people's councils of the counties of Bucharest Municipal will take measures to completely and effectively make use of agricultural raw materials in the food industry and to utilize to full capacity the existing production facilities. The range of foodstuffs will be further diversified and their quality will be improved by securing new and better products in keeping with consumer taste and with the requirements of a rational diet. It is necessary to expand the use of vegetable protein derivatives and to better utilize on domestic resources such as forest fruits and domestic flora. Technologies shall be redesigned, technological

procedures rationalized, and the production network improved to better preserve the nutritional value of products, cut back on waste, and increase the level of mechanization of the handling and transportation activity. Ocean fishing in areas that are highly productive and have more valuable fish species shall be expanded.

Article 12. The 1986 volume of investments for agriculture and the food industry will total 52.3 billion lei, designed especially for completing projects begun in earlier years, for achieving the goals envisaged in the 1986 national program aimed at ensuring safe and stable yields, and in the program on the mechanization of agriculture to preform agricultural work in a shorter time.

To achieve the planned investment projects, measures will be taken to:

- a) Ensure studies and the technical-economic documentation for new projects;
- b) Implement investment projects on the basis of standardized technologies and plans; constantly cut back on metal, cement, and other intensive energy materials; make large-scale use of local materials; and utilize the other reusable materials;
- c) Put into operation--on schedule--the investment projects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through a steady and sustained activity on construction sites; ensure deliveries of equipment in keeping with planned execution deadlines; the observance of the schedules for technological and mechanical tests, and the training of the labor force necessary for exploiting the new production capacities on schedule.

Article 13. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that--under the coordination of the National Council of Science and Education and the Central Council for Standardization, Quality, and Norm-setting--the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, centrals and enterprises, entral institutions, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, and scientific research, technological engineering, and design units, in cooperation with the National Council of Science and Technology, the State Planning Committee, and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, will ensure that scientific research increases its contribution to:

- a) Effectively utilizing lands; working out new technologies to restore and increase the production potential of eroded, sandy, and saline soils; perfecting the soil fertilization preparation methods; and organizing optimal crop rotation systems;
- b) Creating new varieties and hybrids for seeds and seedlings of good quality, with great production potential, and that are resistant to low temperatures, drought, and other unfavorable environmental conditions, pests, and diseases;

- c) Working out methods and technologies to fully combat plant diseases and pests in order to reduce the use of chemical substances and the polluting effects on agricultural produce;
- d) Improving and creating new animal breeds characterized by a higher production potential; drawing up new technologies to better utilize the fodder base, including the use of new resources; cutting back on the specific consumption of fodder; increasing production on pastures and natural hay-fields to a greater extent; and establishing a more effective method to prevent, diagnose, and treat diseases;
- c) Introducing into the economic flow new, nonconventional resources of raw materials by completely using agricultural raw materials and by creating products and processed products with a nutritional value that will ensure rational nutrition in keeping with basic scientific norms;
- f) Perfecting the manufacturing technologies in the sugar, meat, and tobacco industries with a view to reducing energy consumption; achieving foods rich in proteins and vitamins; and reducing the content of harmful chemical and microbiological substances and elements;
- g) Increasing the efficiency of sugar extraction from sugar beets, the efficiency of extracting oil from sunflower and soybeans, and the efficiency of the processing of other agricultural raw materials;
- h) Ensuring a more rapid application in the production process of the results of scientific-research in order to achieve superior yields, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Article 14. In order to increase the efficiency of the foreign trade sector, action shall be taken to achieve the planned supply of export goods by specializing production capacities and enterprises that will exclusively or for the most part ensure the variety and quality of commodities required by foreign partners and will ensure a constant increase in the foreign currency contribution by products; to make the most effective use of the foreign currency funds allocated for imports; to use domestic resources mainly for raw and other materials, fuels, machines, and equipment; to cut back on foreign currency expenditure in the transportation of goods; and to achieve and expand cooperation ventures with other countries.

Article 15. To ensure the people are supplied in each locality and regional administrative unit with grains, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk, eggs, and other products that can be achieved economically under specific soil and weather conditions, the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils shall see to it that the programs on increasing vegetable and animal yields in each socialist agricultural unit and on people's private farms are implemented and that measures are worked out to make complete use of the productive potential of all agricultural lands and to utilize with maximum efficiency the means of mechanization, irrigation, other land improvement works, and manpower.

Article 16. In 1986 special stress will be placed on more vigorously increasing labor productivity and cutting back on production costs, on increasing economic efficiency in all sectors of production in agriculture and the food industry on the firm application of the provisions of the new financial-economic mechanism, on strengthening workers' financial-economic self-management and on making use of all resources with maximum efficiency.

Article 17. The volume of the peasants' incomes derived from work performed in agricultural production cooperatives and their private farms--calculated per one active person--will increase 2.4 percent in 1986 compared with 1985, in keeping with increasing agricultural yields and deliveries to the state.

Article 18. The indexes of the 1986 plan on the development of agriculture and food industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be specified for each plan holder in a State Council decree.

Article 19. The Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, economic departments and general directorates, central departments and enterprises, the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and of Bucharest Municipality are responsible for the overall implementation of the provisions of the plan on the development of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1986. For this purpose, they will take measures aimed at fulfilling the plan's tasks under the most favorable conditions and at increasing the economic efficiency in all areas of activity in agriculture and the food industry.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

ALBANIAN WRITER KADARE CHIDED FOR ANTI-SERB STATEMENTS

LD280303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Pristina, 27 Dec (TANJUG)--Radio Tirana recently broadcast an article from DRITA by the writer Ismail Kadare. Under the cloak of "The struggle against great Serb nationalism", the leading Albanian writer, in fact, continues the crusade of the Albanian leadership against our country and its nations and nationalities, it says in a commentary by the writer Samedin Mumdzija, which is published in tomorrow's issue of the Pristina magazine FJALJA.

This writer from Albania, it is added in the commentary, identifies the Serbian intelligentsia with Chetniks and finds not one good side to the Serbian nation. Kadare allows himself the right to give others a lesson and to "defend," in a paternalistic way, the society of Kosovo writers from the association of Serbian writers, forgetting, in the event, the existence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Recalling the constant support that is offered to Albanian nationalists and irredentists, the commentary stresses, by the official Stalinist policy of Albania, the author Samedin Mumdzija says that Ismail Kadare is included in this circle and he takes every branding and unmasking of Albanian nationalists and irredentists as an attack on the Albanian nationality.

The ideopolitical platform which is on offer in this pamphlet, is really nothing other than hard-bitten anti-Serbian feeling, which for the Albanian leadership and also, it seems, for this writer, is a favorite topic and phobia. It is obvious, however, that behind the illusory and transparent concern of Kadare there lies concealed an ill-fated call to open confrontation with the progressive forces of our society as well as an attempt to stimulate an intensification of distrust and cause hostility between the Albanian nationality and the Serbian nation.

We have never allowed any outsider whatsoever to solve our difficulties, which we talk openly about, write about, and solve; nor do we ever accept from anyone whatsoever, help and association that is not requested, and least of all from a country with an exceptionally limited freedom of creativity and movement, with a virtually hermetically sealed and totalitarian system--a country which, for its misfortunes, blames the external world and especially Yugoslavia and where the measure of ideoaesthetic involvement and responsibility of the creator is the readiness to obediently place daily policy in

the service of ephemeral needs. This is the case with Kadare, who, this time too, remains the scapegoat of the current policy of the Albanian leadership. However, it should be clear to Kadare and his like that no one can set up an anti-Serbian platform against the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, the poisoned ideology of which is appropriate only to Albanian nationalist and irredentists.

Kadare's writing, the commentary stresses, is devoid of civility, humanity and the mutual rapprochement of nations, because it appeals to divisiveness and mutual intolerance. It is tendentious and anti-Yugoslav in inspiration. It does not contribute to good neighborly relations and cooperation, nor to reciprocal understanding and respect for our two neighboring countries, which least of all need hatred, but rather need fertile and equal cooperation on the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs. The FJALJA magazine commentary finally conveys to Ismail Kadare the message that he should be more concerned about the nations and national minorities who live in Albania and that he should contribute something to their freedom and national affirmation.

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CSO: 2800/143

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

DIGITAL PROCESSING AND SPACE FILTRATION OF SONAR SIGNALS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TELEKOMUNIKACYJNY in Polish Vol 58, No 4, Apr 85 pp 103-108

/Article by Andrzej Stepnowski, Institute of Telecommunication, Gdansk Polytechnic Institute: "Digital Methods of Processing and Space Filtration of Sonar Signals"/

/Excerpts/ Following the introduction of efficient algorithms for calculation of Fourier transforms in the late 1960's, namely, the so-called fast Fourier transformation (FFT), digital methods of signal processing continue to play a steadily increasing role in many branches of engineering, especially in telecommunication, radar and sonar, acoustics and seismology. The extraordinarily dynamic development of these methods is attributable to progress made in computer techniques as well as in IC and LSI technologies. The resulting cost and size reduction accompanied by higher operating speed of digital circuits and systems, together with simultaneous developments made in algorithms of data processing, continue to broaden the range of applications for digital methods. As a consequence, digital methods have almost completely replaced analog methods and now extend to most operations performed on signals in various stages, beginning with spectrum analysis and filtration, through detection, estimation, smoothing and normalization, all the way to such refined operations as homomorphic plotting, digital interpolation, or space filtration.^{4,7} Further development and expansion of digital methods are stimulated by commercial availability of special-purpose processors (including FFT processors) and special programmable microcomputers capable of processing in real time and often constituting integral parts of many modern system such as sonar systems.^{4,3}

The use of digital methods for signal processing in sonar systems has, during the past decade, brought about essential changes in specific modern sonar designs as well as in overall-system engineering solutions. First of all, most fundamental operations involved in signal processing as, for instance, generation, filtration, compression and detection are now realized not by means of analog circuits but by digital techniques often employing one common processor. Secondly, a transition is taking place from systems controlled manually on a hardware basis to systems controlled by computer in a flexible hardware/software configuration. This has eventually facilitated automation of most signal processing operations, which also include data processing and conversion, and has elasticized the structure as well as the functions of modern sonar systems.^{3,4}

he most important of all immediate problems in the area of digital processing of sonar signals is devising techniques of space filtering, also called "beam forming," which will ensure a multibeam radiation pattern for sonar with high angle resolution. These techniques, which can be regarded as an outgrowth of electronic scanning, allow extraction of signals arriving from certain directions (sources) from the noise and clutter field so that the process can, indeed, be characterized as space filtering.^{1,10} The basic significance of digital space-filtration methods in the development of modern high-speed sonar systems is precisely the reason for this article being written. The format of a review article will be adhered to, in some measure at least, by including in the first part an outline of other fundamental functions of digital processing in such systems and thus identifying the place of space filtering within the overall sonar scheme.

The digital methods of signal processing and some of their realizations discussed in this review do not, of course, cover the entire broad subject. Limited format of the article and complexity of some of the problems have made it necessary to only briefly cover the problems most important to the state of the art in the given field. Omitted were, for instance, methods of adaptive space filtration, signal processing in passive sonars, and "beam forming" in systems with randomly distributed space filters--all of which can very well soon play the decisive role in further development of sonar systems.

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2415/12228

CSO: 2602/5

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

PERFORMANCE TESTING OF SEMICONDUCTOR, PULSED LASERS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TELEKOMUNIKACYJNY in Polish Vol 58, No 4, Apr 85 pp 116-118

/Article by Tadeusz Reczynski, Warsaw Polytechnic Institute: "Generator of Large-amplitude Square Pulses for Powering Semiconductor Lasers"/

/Excerpts/ The growing production of semiconductor light sources and the appearance of first experimental semiconductor lasers built in Poland have created the problem of testing these devices for a determination of their characteristics. The Institute of Telecommunication at the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute did, accordingly embark on a project to construct a characterograph for semiconductor pulse lasers which will facilitate a fast and simple measurement of their basic characteristics under selected operating conditions, with a display of these characteristics on the screen of a television monitor. The instrument was to be used for testing prototype series of such lasers built at the Institute of Electronic Technology of the Semiconductors Research and Manufacturing Center.

Ten specimens of the KT 907A transistor were tested under identical conditions. All of them were found to have the same characteristics, with the spread of measured values not exceeding 5 percent. The observed distortions of the trailing pulse edge are probably caused by a spread of the base deep into the collector region, owing to the high injection level (Kirk effect). These distortions disqualify the KT 907A transistor as source of pulse current above the 5.5 A level, though the power limits will not be exceeded by short duration pulses with low repetition rates. A thorough study of this effect was not undertaken, however, the reason being unavailability of an adequate model of a transistor operating beyond the normal range (the Gamel-Poon model does not cover the observed phenomenon). Furthermore, such a study was not within the practical scope of the project. Let it suffice that the results obtained so far indicate a possibility of using KT 907A transistors in the circuit of a high-current pulsed modulator.

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END